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## BAR ASSOCIATION IN FRESH APPEAL FOR SOCIALISTS

Lawyers Memorialize New York  
Assembly, Urging That Suspension  
Resolution Be Rescinded and Charges Brought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The importance of immediate action on the part of the Assembly in suspending its resolution of suspension of the Socialist members and providing for the hearing of charges, if proper charges are laid in accordance with due process, is asserted by the special committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York in a memorial introduced in the Assembly last night and ordered printed in the official journal.

The committee, of which Charles Evans Hughes is the leader, reminded the Assembly that the Judiciary Committee had declined to permit the representatives of the association to appear or to be heard, upon which they had submitted a written statement of their views and their supporting brief. Now they bring their views directly before the Assembly in the form of a memorial and a brief.

A summary is given by the memorial of the committee's reasons for opposing the Assembly's action approximately as already summarized in the statement filed with the Judiciary Committee, and the brief sent to the Assembly is the same as that filed with the committee.

### Issue Declared to Be Vital

Hence the Assembly, as well as the Judiciary Committee, now knows officially that the Bar Association committee holds that the Assembly's power to judge the qualifications of its members is not arbitrary, but "is to be exercised as a prerogative in accord with the fundamental conceptions of due process and the essential principles of representative government." The Assembly is told that the issue is vital and that the proper decision of it is essential to the security of the republic. The committee urges the Assembly to rescind the resolution of suspension and restore the Socialists to their seats, and to provide that:

"If it is then desired to present any charges against them of any personal misconduct in office or of any violation of law, such charges shall be properly formulated, and that until such charges properly laid have been established by proof, after due opportunity to be heard, these members shall enjoy all the privileges of their seats in recognition of their own rights and of the rights of their constituencies."

### Memorial Is Not Read

The Assembly convened at 8:30 last night and after a roll call the doors were closed.

Mr. Amos handed in four resolutions dealing with the Socialist trial, which were held over, and then he called for his resolution of last week to reseat the suspended members pending the result of the trial.

Mr. Adler, rising to a point of order, said that as the resolution was an amendment to the original resolution to try the Socialists, and as the original resolution was not before the House, the amendment was out of order. The Speaker so ruled. Mr. Amos appealed from the chair and the chair was sustained.

Mr. Amos' first resolution asked that the memorial presented by the special committee of the bar association be read, which the Speaker overruled. His second resolution was for the purpose of having the Attorney-General advise the Assembly if Mr. Littleton's statement last week at the trial, that "the Socialists are linked with an invisible alien empire and are guilty of treason," is merely oratory, or a fact, based on evidence in his possession.

His third resolution asks that as no evidence has so far been forthcoming to uphold the charges, and as the inquiry has not been conducted according to the procedure of the Supreme Court, the judiciary committee be discharged from further investigation and that the Socialists be released.

Mr. Amos' fourth resolution asked that the Attorney-General submit a bill of particulars of all matters within his knowledge in relation to the suspended Socialists. This resolution, in accordance with the rules of the house, stands for one week.

### Statement by Socialists

The five suspended members issued a statement yesterday in which they say that although they are not allowed to sit, debate, vote or draw their salaries in the Legislature to which the citizens of their district elected them, they will continue to look after the interests of their constituents, who number over 250,000 persons. To this end they are carefully watching the various bills introduced or planned which they consider of ministerial purpose.

They are particularly looking into a bill under which it would become a felony to "teach, publish or advocate any theory, doctrine, proposition, program or philosophy which tends, purports or seeks to effect a change in the government of the State of New York or the United States by means or in a manner contrary to the

constitutional provisions." Obviously, they say, this bill will be used to crush every constructive political thought. The Judiciary Committee sits this morning to continue the trial, and the Assembly will meet this evening.

### Mass Meeting to Be Held

Socialists' Suspension, Sedition Bills, and Deportations to Be Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Joseph L. France (R.), United States Senator from Maryland, will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight at which the Assembly's action in suspending the five Socialist members, the sedition bills in Washington and the deportations will be protested. J. A. H. Hopkins will be temporary chairman and John Millholland, chairman. The suspended Socialists may also speak.

Samuel Orr, one of the Socialists under suspension, says the real reason for the Assembly's action was the fact that the Socialists had planned to put through bills to reduce the price of milk and frustrate the plans of the transit companies to increase fares. He says that the real menace to the country now comes from Capital.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau, which stands for political amnesty and the rights of conscientious objectors, has dissolved its own organization into a new one known as the American Civil Liberties Union, which will work for free speech, free press, and free assembly. Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary is chairman. The union says there is need for a new campaign of service to Labor in the areas of industrial conflict by those who see the real need of freedom of expression for orderly progress.

The editor of the New York Call, Socialist organ, has been served with a new subpoena demanding that he produce all the accounts of the company that publishes that paper, and all its minutes and records. He says that he does not know what these things have to do with the case in Albany. His paper has nothing to conceal, he says, but it is on trial and the attempt to use the State's powers to summon before the committee the records demanded in the subpoena ought not, in his opinion, to occur in any nation or colony of any nation where Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is the basis for the legal structure of the government.

### Rabbi Condemns Suspensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-El, calls the New York Assembly's action in suspending its Socialist members "an attempt to nullify the action of voters and deprive them of their duly elected representatives." He is amazed that the Socialists are threatened with expulsion because of their political philosophy.

"We cannot allow," he says, "if we are to preserve American liberty, the contention that men duly elected to a Legislature can be excluded because of their political opinions, sympathies or aspirations."

### ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK REPORTED IN PRISON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that Soviet rule has been proclaimed at Irkutsk, and that its administration has been handed over to a revolutionary committee of Communists, to which the insurgents have delivered up Admiral Koltchak and several of his ministers, who have been imprisoned. The insurgents also have handed over seven wagons containing silver.

### Plans for Exchange of Goods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states, in view of the prospect of the opening up of foreign trade, that the Soviet of National Economy in the northern region has appointed a special commission to elaborate all the problems connected with the exchange of goods with foreign countries.

### Bolshevik Reception of Deportees

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message gives an account of a military reception by the Red Guards at the Finnish frontier of the Bolsheviks deported from the United States.

### Policy of Non-Interference

"In my reply outlining the establishment of the bureau and the nature of its work I stated I would adopt a policy of non-interference and counsel my associates to observe this rule," observed Mr. Martens. "These instructions have at all times guided my policy and my conduct. In all my activities I have scrupulously refrained from any interference or participation in the domestic affairs of the United States."

Mr. Martens further stated that the

## SOVIET ADVOCACY IN AMERICA DENIED

L. C. A. K. Martens Says Bolsheviks Have Grown so Strong They No Longer Need to Foment Revolution Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States, yesterday told the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating the scope and character of his activities in this country that he had never advocated the establishment of a soviet form of government for the United States. On the contrary, he had sedulously refrained from participating in the political affairs of the United States, as he had been instructed by his government.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, presided. W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, being the other members of the committee present. Wade H. Ellis, counsel for the committee, was unable to be present and the hearing proceeded without him.

### Question of Privilege

There was considerable discussion as to whether Mr. Martens should be asked to submit the originals of communications exchanged between him and his government. When he appeared before the Lusk legislative committee in New York he refused to answer certain questions on the ground that he was privileged as the diplomatic representative of a de facto government to make such refusal, whether or not such government was recognized by the United States. His counsel, former Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, contended that Mr. Martens could not be expected to betray the code in which most of the messages were sent.

Senator Moses asked if he would be willing to give everything else to the committee as long as the code was protected, and Mr. Hardwick said he thought practically everything. He would talk it over with his client and report what could be done. It might be necessary, he thought, to protect persons mentioned in the code in which most of the messages were sent.

### Change Reported in Lenin's Views

Under questioning by members of the committee, Mr. Martens said that Nicholas Lenin's address to workingmen in this country and similar utterances tending to prove that it was the intention of the Russian Bolsheviks to establish soviet government in all parts of the world were put out in 1918, when the Bolshevik fortunes were at lowest ebb, and did not characterize the present ideas of the Russians, who had grown so strong that they did not have to protect themselves against attacking nations by inciting revolution in them.

As a proof that Mr. Lenin had changed, he was quoted as having written to Italian Socialists a few weeks ago, asking them not to engage in a revolution.

"We are now strong enough to fight the rest of the world and do not need to ask others to stir up revolutions," said Mr. Martens.

Replying to Senator Moses' question as to the basis for the Soviet Government calling itself a de facto government, Mr. Martens said it possessed all the institutions and jurisdiction over about 80 per cent of the people.

"How is it organized?" asked Senator Borah.

### Non-Workers Barred From Voting

"By the establishment of local soviets which acknowledge the authority of the central soviet," said Mr. Martens, adding that only those who do no useful work, physical or mental, were barred from the right of suffrage.

No one living on a private fortune or an inheritance could participate in the government.

The list of persons employed in the Russian soviet office in New York, numbering 35, was submitted, with copies of the weekly magazine published under the auspices of the bureau.

When Senator Borah heard that A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, had made no objection to the magazine going through the mails, he commented:

"It must be all right then."

Mr. Martens read a statement in which were set forth the following particulars:

"My government specifically instructed me that the funds placed at my disposal should not be used for any purpose involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States."

Incidentally Mr. Martens explained that on account of the blockade he had been able to get little money through from Russia, and no gold, but that the Soviet Government had between \$450,000,000 and \$500,000,000 in gold taken from the old Imperial Treasury.

### Role of Commission ON REPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—On the occasion of the installation of the new commission on reparations, Alexander Millerand, the recently appointed French Premier, thanked the original committee and the former chairman, Louis Loucheur, for the work already accomplished. The members of the committee could not exaggerate the importance of the rôle which Article 233 of the Peace Treaty conferred on them he said, as upon their alertness to duty in outwitting the possible ruses of the enemy depended whether or not the French soldiers should have been sacrificed in vain.

Charles C. A. Jonnart, the French delegate, has been named president of the commission and Mr. Bertolini, the Italian delegate, vice-president.

### WYOMING SENATE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The Senate of the Wyoming Legislature yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

chief purpose of his mission was economic and that he had made tentative contracts with firms in the United States amounting to about \$7,000,000 for shoes, machine tools, canned meats and milk, and other supplies. These were to be paid for in gold when circumstances permitted the opening of business between the two countries. It is also the purpose of Mr. Martens to establish schools for the technical training of young men who can be sent to Russia to help the people re-establish themselves.

### AMERICANIZATION BILL IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replies to the Americanization Bill, which appropriates \$6,500,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, the fund to be administered through the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of stamping out illiteracy among native and foreign-born residents of this country.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replies to the Americanization Bill,

the stumbling block to an understanding, and, if the Democrats should surrender in sufficient force, ratification could be accomplished. If they follow the advice of Senator Hitchcock, there is no likelihood of a surrender. An attempt will be made to bring up the Treaty in the Senate. This move is likely to follow Senator Hitchcock's explanation on the floor. Such a move will precipitate another open contest. Several of the mild reservation senators will support a move to bring the Treaty up, but they are divided on the question, some of them holding that nothing can be accomplished by calling it up until an agreement on reservations has been effected.

#### Parliamentary Problem

An important parliamentary question arises: The Republican leaders hold that it needs two-thirds majority to call up the Treaty. Administration senators contend that a bare majority is sufficient. On this point the vice-president is expected to rule that a majority can call up the Treaty, and this will probably lead to a division on the ruling of the chair. If sufficient mild reservation senators support the ruling of the chair, the Treaty may come to the floor, but Republican senators will hesitate to break with party allegiance.

The Democratic leaders were determined yesterday to bring the Treaty to another vote in the Senate. Apart altogether from the chances of ratification, they believe that from a political standpoint, it will be for their interest to put the Republicans in a position of refusing a proffered compromise.

Senator Hitchcock is prepared to capitalize for all its worth his allegation that Mr. Lodge issued his ultimatum in deference to the threat of the "irreconcilables" who are opposed to ratification in any shape or form. On the other hand, the majority leader has always contended he would not compromise the substance of the major reservations.

#### QUESTIONS BEFORE FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The general character of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies have now become calmer, although the discussion started by Mr. Bourgier, Deputy from Nièvre, was of a somewhat stormy character. Mr. Bourgier had proposed the adoption of the conclusions of the ninth bureau in favor of the validation of the election of Mr. Levasseur, Paul Aubriot and Paul Painlevé, which Mr. Bonnefons, Deputy from Seine-et-Oise, had denounced as an inadmissible maneuver. The election of Mr. Painlevé was validated and stormy discussions are likely when the other names are acted upon.

The ministers and undersecretaries of State met yesterday under the presidency of Alexander Millerand, the new Premier. Mr. Isaac, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, obtained the approval of the Chamber to a delay in the application of the law relative to commercial contracts entered into before the war and other concessions, with a view to aiding the liberated and devastated regions.

Ferdéric François-Marsal, Minister of Finance, has obtained the approval of a new law, the purpose of which is to put off, from January 21 to March 31, the date on which the people of the liberated regions must file declarations relative to taxes.

Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, has proposed the reorganization of the police force, especially in the country districts.

#### HARE COTTON CASE COMES TO AN END

MANCHESTER, England (Friday) The trial of the famous Hare cotton spinning case in Chancery, came to an abrupt close here today when one of the principal witnesses confessed he had given false testimony. Attorneys for the plaintiffs thereupon agreed that judgment should be entered for the defendants, with all the costs of action.

The Hare Spinning Company, Todmorden, brought suit against Messrs. John Leigh, Ltd., of Oldham, Sir John Leigh and Mr. Collett, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Melfor, declaring that the defendants wrongfully combined or conspired together for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff company by selling cotton waste to John Leigh, Ltd., at a price above the proper value by purchasing cotton from John Leigh, Ltd., at a price above market quotations, making improper payments and issuing certain debentures.

The action, which has excited unusual interest in the cotton world, opened on January 6. Although the amount sought in the way of damages was about £20,000, the legal fees for the first day alone were in excess of that amount, it was said.

More than £2000 was spent on printing the correspondence read in the case, and the briefs, if placed on top of each other would reach a height of 20 feet.

#### ALLIED CANNING INDUSTRIES MEET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Five thousand delegates to the three national organizations, the National Canners Association, the Canning Machinery and Supply Association, and the National Canned Foods and Dried Fruit Brokers Association, are in session here for the purpose of discussing plans to save every possible pound of good food from waste. The problem of increased production at decreased cost will be discussed. Members of the machinery association have already pledged themselves to the amount of more than \$200,000, that their campaign may be carried through successfully.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS STUMBLING BLOCKS

Effective Operation Would Be Greatly Hampered by Lodge Reservations, in the Opinion of George W. Wickersham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, has issued, through the League to Enforce Peace, a statement saying that it would be difficult to forecast the extent of embarrassment to the effective operations of the League of Nations which would be caused by the enforced reference, under the Lodge reservations, of various matters to Congress before the council or assembly of the League could take action on them.

These embarrassments, he says, would certainly not tend to make the League's operations more effective, and he hazards the opinion that "before much time shall have elapsed, the good sense and the practical judgment of the American people and the American Government would prompt an effort by amendment to remove many, if not all, of these restrictions to the complete effectuation of the purposes of the League, purposes which can only be achieved by the existence of mutual confidence among its members and a common desire to carry out the aims and object of its establishment."

#### Approval by Congress a Condition

The action which the representatives of the United States in council or assembly could not take, without reference to Congress, Mr. Wickersham summarizes as follows:

1. In case of external aggression threatening the territorial integrity or political independence of any country or member of the League, the representative of the United States in council or assembly could take no action calling on the members of the League under Article X to employ military or naval forces to defend against this aggression, except subject to reference to, and approval by the Congress of the United States.

2. If any question should arise in either council or assembly relating wholly or in part to the internal affairs of the United States, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, tariff, commerce, the suppression of crime in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, or any other domestic question, the representative of the United States in either assembly or council could only advise the body that by the provisions of the ratification, the United States had referred to itself exclusively the right not only to pass on these questions, but to decide what questions were within its domestic jurisdiction, and that, therefore, none of them was within the jurisdiction of the League and that nobody in the League could take any action respecting them. It is not quite clear, under the terms of the reservation, by whom those questions would then be considered.

#### Without Representation

3. Should the Treaty be ratified with the Lodge reservations, under the seventh reservation, until the Congress of the United States shall by law provide for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the Assembly and Council, we should not be represented in either of those bodies; and, furthermore, unless and until the Congress in its discretion shall provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof, or for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences under the Treaty of Peace, or in carrying out its provisions, no person may represent the United States under the Treaty of Peace, or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder. Moreover, the seventh reservation further provides that no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States. Therefore, the mere ratification of the Treaty with these reservations would still leave the United States impotent in the League or for the performance of its duties under the treaty and not until Congress shall have passed a law dealing with the subject can the President nominate to the Senate, still less appoint, not merely the representatives of the United States in assembly and council, but members of all the other incidental or subordinate bodies above mentioned, and they shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

#### Exports and Budget Provisions

4. In case the Reparation Commission created by the Treaty shall undertake to regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, it would be the duty of the representative of the United States on that commission to refer the proposed regulation to the Congress of the United States, and reservation eight is in effect an agreement of all the powers accepting the Treaty subject to these reservations that no such regulation or interference shall be adopted until approved by act or joint resolution of Congress.

5. In the adoption of any budget providing for the expenses of the League of Nations or of the secretariat or of any commission, committee or conference or other agency, under the League or for the purpose of carrying out the Treaty provisions, it would be the duty of the representative of the United States in the council or the secretariat to refer the question to Congress and advise the council or

assembly that under the ninth reservation, the United States is not obligated to contribute to any of the expenses of any of those bodies until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

#### NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST PROPOSALS REJECTED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Scandinavian Workers Congress, which concluded its sessions here yesterday, rejected a Norwegian Socialist proposal to join the Third International at Moscow by a vote of 385 to 15. A Norwegian resolution to send fraternal greetings to the Soviets of Russia also was rejected.

The congress, with only one dissenting vote, adopted a resolution declaring satisfaction that the attempt to restore the reactionary régime in Russia appeared finally to have failed, and expressing the hope that a speedy peace would give the Russian people an opportunity for free internal development and good relations with all other peoples.

Another resolution was passed in favor of adherence to democratic policies and the gradual achievement of Socialist aims. It condemned the "barbaric terrorist régime," under which "the Hungarian working classes are suffering."

#### DEMAND MADE THAT FRANCE PAY DEBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Tangier campaign led by the Spanish press is provoking much indignation in France, the Spanish (Roman) Catholic Germanophile papers demanding that no delay be granted France for the payment of the French debt which expires next March, unless France consents that Tangier be attached to the Spanish zone in Morocco. The Spanish press sees a comparison between Tangier and Fliume.

The "Tempt" declares that the campaign sadly misunderstands the character of French resources, if it is believed that France will sacrifice her rights because threatened with the immediate exaction of the payment of a debt.

#### CONTINUED UNREST ON INDIAN FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reports from India dated January 18 reveal continued trouble on the Indian frontier, where the British troops continue to be harassed by the tribesmen. A Derajat column, which on January 14 distinguished itself by storming a narrow pass against a three-sided attack, in which it lost 380 men, was subjected to persistent sniping thereafter, and even a heavy bombardment of the snipers' position was immediately followed by a further outburst of sniping.

#### DISMISSAL ASKED IN RHODE ISLAND CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government, acting through A. C. King, the solicitor-general of the Department of Justice, yesterday made a motion before the Supreme Court for the dismissal of the case from the State of Rhode Island seeking to test the validity of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and asking for an injunction restraining the Attorney-General from enforcing the Volstead prohibition code.

As the court is to take a month's recess early in February, action on the government's motion is subject to delay. The solicitor-general, however, says he will, in all probability, be able to get his motion before the Supreme Court early in March, when he expects speedy ac-

#### General Staff Departure

A feature of the Army Reorganization Bill is the care taken to prescribe the duties and functions of the general staff, a departure largely due to the charge that the entire army reorganization was manipulated by a narrow coterie. The new bill aims to make the different bureaus largely responsible for their own particular share of army management, and to that extent removes them from the absolute control of the general staff.

The Office of Undersecretary of War is created, this official to be primarily responsible for the business and industrial end of the organization.

Although the bill specifically de-

clares that there can be no compulsory "military service" in time of peace as distinct from "military training," the opponents of the bill in both Houses profess that in practical effect this is a distinction without a difference.

The argument on this motion, all the issues raised by the State of Rhode Island are likely to be decided.

#### NEUTRALIZATION OF BALTIC SEA PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Monday)—Among the questions discussed at the "border" states conference at Helsinki has been a proposal to neutralize the Baltic Sea and the matter is such that all the public buildings are threatening to close for lack of fuel.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Committees have been established at Basel, representing German Independent Socialists, who have come to discuss the reconstitution of the Socialist International.

#### EGYPT'S PASSPORT REGULATIONS

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—Field Marshal Viscount E. H. H. Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Soudan, has announced by proclamation that new passport regulations designed to bar out undesirable will go into effect February 1.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The coal shortage has resulted in a conference being held between the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Public Works

#### CONTEST EXPECTED ON MILITARY PLAN

Senate Committee Reports Out Compulsory Training Bill, and Division Will Come on the Compulsory Service Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 9 to 5, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported out yesterday the Army Reorganization Bill embodying the program for compulsory military training. In essentials the bill submitted to the Senate conforms to the measure drawn up by a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee after several months of work.

The measure provides for the compulsory training of all men, between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive.

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Henry James

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I was never a Henry James man. Admiration—yes: perhaps even reverence; but, to be frank, for years I have not had the patience to read him. The day is short, and to peruse a Henry James novel properly would take the leisure hours of a week. Would it be worth while? What has happened when his long, involved tale is told? Am I any the wiser or better? Have I been amused or edified? Has anything been added to my life? In reading a novel, say, like Hergesheimer's "Java Head," I get something—a place, an epoch, the customs of a time, but most of Henry James' novels give me only an aroma of genteel society, of people who have analyzed their feelings to such an extent that they have no feelings left, and a style sometimes exquisite, always sensitive, but so involved and long-drawn-out that at the end of a chapter I say to myself, "Why am I reading this? Why, why?"

Of course, there are stories by him that set his fame and can never be forgotten. I am their great admirer. There was "Daisy Miller" and "Rodrick Hudson," and "Washington Square" and "The Portrait of a Lady" and essays on certain artists with whom he was in sympathy, and everything he wrote about Venice. Sometimes I think that the most beautiful work he did was about Venice—sad, meditative essays, wistful and wan-tonly wayward, but so beautiful.

Henry James was never a popular author. No book of his reached the best selling list, but he always had his few and extremely ardent admirers. Henry Harland was one of them. It was at his flat in Cromwell Road in the nineties that I first met Henry James. Even then he was a lion, an acquisitive Old Master among the living. He paced the room, ponderously complacent, with his air of determined hesitation, and the young writers gathered there gave him homage and waited for his words. It was the thing to do. It was always the thing to do. I can never remember the time when Henry James was not a Feature and a Figure in London life. He stood apart. He was Henry James, and whether you read him or not there he was—Henry James. He played pranks with his beard and mustache, he fell into the pernicious habit of dictating his books, he became more and more unable ever to say definitely that two and two is four, but as his books became more tenuous and elusive, his personality became more exacting and engaging. I knew him well, and he was one of the few literary men I have known who never fell short of a reputation. But it was Henry James the Man who filled my mind, not Henry James the Writer.

This lover of England and English ways found the exact spot in the world that suited him, that might have been made for him. It was Lamb House, a Georgian dwelling, at the top of one of the twisty streets of Rye in Sussex, perched above the marshes and the sea, a jewel set in the plain, as Coventry Patmore called it, with its sister town, ancient Winchelsea, also on its hill three miles away. Lamb House was a bachelor's perfect domicile, and reflected perfectly the owner's fastidious taste. Nothing was ever out of place. There Henry James spent the greater part of the year; there he entertained a sequence of clever and talkative young men; in the neighborhood you would see him walking with one of them arm in arm, for he was a companionable man and loved youth, and delighted to point out picturesque spots and pleasant views. At Lamb House he would receive chance guests with a courtesy and kindness that erred only on the side of a massive cordiality that made many of his guests speechless. They did not know where to look, or what to do, when he was seeking the right word in a sentence from which you had long given up all hope that he would ever recover the verb.

At Lamb House he suffered me gladly on several occasions. Year after year it was my custom to spend a portion of the summer at Winchelsea, and what was pleasanter than to cycle over to Rye with a few friends, and call upon Henry James. The telephone had not penetrated to Winchelsea, and I cannot imagine Henry James using it, although he did essay, with gravity and dignity, to ride the bicycle. His partiality for it was brief.

Our visits were prefaced by a polite letter, and a politer answer. The ritual of the adventure was always exact. Each episode, each afternoon was the same. I sat again the stocky, impressive figure, with the large head and the observant eyes, advancing with outstretched hand into the cool hall, from the garden study, a book under his arm, usually French. This would be followed by a stroll round the trim lawn, a description, uneasily accurate, on the flowers and the views, followed by a set tea at a table perfectly arranged. Our host, if the company was sympathetic, would talk slowly, laboriously, delicately, with swift, ponderous efforts of humor, embrac-

ing all in the conversation, and starting the timid when he directed toward them a question, or a comment. Sometimes there was a pause in the conversation. When this happened the pause could be felt. On such occasions I would try to save the situation. Once, during a pause longer than usual, in despair, I praised the canary. For some seconds Henry James gave the bird his undivided attention, then he said: "Yes, yes, and the little creature sings his song of gratitude and admiration with—er—the slightest modicum of encouragement from—er—me."

If I say more about Henry James as a man than as a writer it is because he impressed me, and impresses me still more as a man than as a writer. During the past week I have been trying him again. On my table lie "Notes of a Son and Brother," "The Middle Years," "Notes on Novelists," "A Little Tour in France," "English Hours." I find myself unable to read them carefully. I cannot think that it is worth while. His joy in composition was so intense, the sport of following the elusive trail of a minor thought was such an adventure to him, that I fear he quite forgot that books are written to be read. Then that dictation to a typewriter whom he hid behind a screen so that he would not be disturbed by her looks or lack of looks—somebody should have forbidden him to dictate. But even when he wrote with the pen he would allow himself, in later years, to indulge in a form of composition that exasperates the reader. What can one do but sigh at such a passage as the following which occurs on page 13 of "Notes of a Son and Brother":

What essentially most operated, I make out was that force of a renewed sense of William's major activity which always made the presumption of any degree of importance or success fall, with a sort of ecstasy of resignation, from my own so minor.

There are pages of this sort of thing. It grew upon him: it is not present, or only slightly so, in the volume of four short stories recently republished under the title "A Landscape Painter." They were all written before his twenty-fifth year, and they show Henry James unspoil. Instead of growing into greater simplicity he wound himself into overwhelming convolutions of expression.

But the man himself grew greater as he grew older. I saw him several times in the early months of the war, and whenever I saw him I thought of those three pregnant words of Shakespeare's: "Ripeness is all." Ripe was the word for him, but the cataclysm of the war, and all it meant made him unhappy, not uselessly sad, far from it, for he was ceaselessly at work for humanity. He went no more to Rye; he spent his spare time visiting wounded soldiers, talking to them, comforting them. What Tommy thought of Henry James and of his talk will never be known, but Tommy knew well, that this big, distressed man, this Greatheart, felt for them and loved them, even if "the old duffer," as they called him, was unable to express himself in their language. This all happened in those days, those dire days when England, her beloved England, had her back to the wall. Then it was that he became a British subject. It was, as he said, the least that he could do. Then it was that he produced a phrase, as I have written before, a phrase of five words that are perhaps to Englishmen the best known and the most cherished among the millions of words that he wrote. He referred to the English as "that decent and dauntless race," and Englishmen who have never read one of his books, and never will, are proud and glad.

On Lamb House, Rye, a tablet has been placed bearing these words: "Henry James lived here 1898-1916." It will be a place of pilgrimage.

## STENOGRAPHY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Augustine's stenographer, by Van Loo, was recently the subject of an article in the "Journal des Débats," which caught the attention of the editor of the "Étoile Sténographique," who quotes further evidence of the use of stenographers by the Saint. It is well known that St. Augustine never entered upon a philosophical dissertation with his friends without calling upon a "notarius," that is to say, a stenographer, to attend. At the Council of Carthage in 411, notarii ecclesiastici were intrusted by him with the recording of the deliberations. The analytical account of the conference between St. Augustine and the Donatist bishops, condensed from the extenso account of the stenographers in existence. The task was a laborious one, and the clerk of the court declared the stenographers' tablets had been filled up, and that it was time others took their places.

The use of stenography is so widely recognized that many famous men have invented systems of stenography for their own use. There is contemporary evidence to show that Pascal used to come back from his walks, his nails covered with hieroglyphics which he traced with the help of a pin. These characters, of the neatest and minutest description, served to remind him of a fresh thought or some point in his speculations which he did not wish to forget. Nicolle remarks: "This great man returned to his house, his head and nails loaded with ideas like a bee laden with honey."

## ELECTRICITY IN TASMANIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Following upon the development of the government hydro-electric scheme in Tasmania, attention is being given to the question of using this energy for railways in preference to steam, and the Tasmanian Parliament has just passed a vote for the survey of a route for an electric railway from Hobart to the Huon, one of the most important apple growing centers in the State. It is anticipated that the report will be favorable and that the road will be begun.

## AN OUTPOST OF THE EAST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Bosnia, in the center of Jugoslavia, lies the city where the outbreak of the world war found its pretext. Sarajevo, with its hundred mosques, its modern gray streets and lazy river, is encircled by mountains. Traveling east, it is the first oriental city you meet, and the first Muhammadan city where the women passing are veiled, and where from the high tower the muezzin can be heard calling for prayers. Religious struggle has been the history of this city for centuries, and the picturesque side still remains, as each creed keeps its own customs and costumes. The city is small and there is always a crowd in the morning, hurrying to the market. There lies the old town, a maze of narrow, intricate lanes, each one with trade to itself, as the lane of the coppersmiths.

## Lane of Shoemakers

In the lane of the shoemakers are to be had quaint little baby shoes, embroidered with laces of bright-green leather. Their soles are made of a simple curved piece ending in an uplifted point. Thousands of shoes dangle about the minuscule shop windows.

The lane of the fruit dealers offers muscat grapes, ripe figs, and pomegranates. And here and there stops the Moslem woman, with her face strictly hidden, either by the thick, white veil, interrupted by the dark



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A scene in Sarajevo

horizontal line of the eyes, or by a light, black veil covering the nose and mouth, or, for the women from Herzegovina, by a tall, stiff hood whose two lateral panels close completely, leaving only the vertical streak of light through which to look.

The men wear the red fez on their heads, and sleeveless metal-embroidered waistcoats. In their large belts they stick everything—money, cheese, and knife. Besides baggy trousers, their brilliant worsted stockings, and laced mountain-shoes complete their outfit. In another place, we find the silver filigree, a special industry of the old Serbian peasant.

## Considered for Capital City

As Bosnia is located in the very center of the nation, and surrounded by provinces of the same race and language, there was serious talk of making Sarajevo the capital of the whole kingdom instead of Belgrade. But the railroad and river connections of Belgrade are better. Belgrade lies on the main Orient Express line, while, in order to reach Sarajevo, one has to leave this line at Brod on the Save and take an audacious narrow-gauge line across the mountains.

Bosnia is provisionally organized with a local government, under the sovereignty of King Peter of Serbia. At its head is Dr. Atanasije Shola; he was the principal figure in a monster trial that Austria had set up in 1915 against the Bosnian patriots. One hundred and fifty were accused, and many condemned. But the empire was weakening so rapidly that the sentences could not be carried out for fear of popular uprising.

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## Classification of Inhabitants

This Province includes about one-seventh of Jugoslavia's population, that is to say, 2,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 2,000,000, one-fifth are Croats and Roman Catholics, two-fifths Serbians and Muhammedans, and two-fifths Serbians and Orthodox. These Serbians are of a very old stock, and have never ceased to protest and fight, first against Turkey, then against Austria, since the military occupation in 1878, and especially, since the annexation to the empire in 1908. The people of Sarajevo wanted reunion

with their brothers of Serbia. Now they have it.

The country around Sarajevo requires many improvements to bring about its prosperity. Wood is produced in enormous quantities, fruit is raised, and cattle, leather, and furs are other products of the country. The soil is rich in unexploited mines. But each man to the task that has been set him. De Koven's task was just to write good songs. In "Robin Hood" he gave us of his best. The "Bell Song," with its slow and heavy burden, was delightful. So, in the old English mode, were the droll "Tinker's Song," the "Pastoral Glee" ("O, See the Lambkins Play"), and the spirited air of Robin's foe, the Sheriff of Nottingham. They were particularly welcomed by the delicate as protest against cheaper, coarser songs which had had the public ear. And, let us hope, they will long hold their own.

A Grand Opera Excursion

To some, who did not slight de Koven's merits, it seemed a pity that he left his rightful field, the field of pleasing and legitimate comic opera, for "grand" opera. A great Frenchman bade us "not to strain our talent." But when he wrestled with "The Canterbury Pilgrims," the composer of "Rob Roy" and "Robin Hood" forgot that warning. There were some bright and clever episodes in the first act of that too ambitious venture; but, as a whole, de Koven's one and only excursion into opera of the kind which one expects at the Metropolitan was not so successful as the composer's friends had hoped. The libretto of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" lacked those essential to good operatic textbooks. It lacked simplicity and clearness. It did not sing well. Nor did the artists (of whom some were rough-hewn Germans, hating English words and incapable of pronouncing them with proper fluency) do much to help things. Like "Mona," like the mournful "Pipe of Desire," like "Cyrano," and various other operas by Americans heard in New York, after a few performances "The Canterbury Pilgrims" was consigned to oblivion.

By all accounts, in his last effort, "Rip van Winkle," de Koven and his librettist have done vastly better. If, as is said, they have avoided overstraining, and trusted more to songs than lyric-drama of the modern kind, they may have hit their mark.

As a Critic

"Reggie" de Koven, as his many friends would call him, strayed now and then from creative work to criticism. In other years the writer of these lines was closely associated with him on the staff of the New York World, for which "Reggie" dealt with music, while the writer toyed with drama. Much later, he returned for a short time to criticism, as music reviewer for the New York Herald. He had strong likings and he had dislikes no less strong. The modernist—Wagner on—he did not love. The Schönbergs and the Stravinskys disconcerted him. He was unsparing, although frank and honest, in some of his comments on the Italianization of the Metropolitan by its present manager. And he lost few chances of engaging in the fight, still going on, for opera in English.

With the writer and a few who shared his faith, he helped to organize the Society for the Promotion of Grand Opera in English, of which he was elected president. And, still more recently, in excellent company, he crusaded on behalf of the much-needed foundation in America of a national conservatory, on the Paris plan.

For this and other true and loyal service, involving hard work and devotion to ideals, de Koven should be remembered both by American musicians and by his countrymen at large.

"Reggie" de Koven will be missed by those confrères who had toiled with him in the "press rooms" of the Metropolitan and the Manhattan, and by his private friends, of whom many were "Bohemians," though more belonged to the small and pampered world which adorns Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue. He cut quite a figure in the street and in the opera house; for he was probably the best dressed man in all New York. And then he had what in Victorian days they called "an air."

More fortunate than most who take to music, he was wealthy, or at least rich. He had the fortune to go to Oxford and, later on, to study music, first at Stuttgart, and then in Italy and

for coarse buffoonery.

Of modern harmony, if not of ancient harmony, de Koven may be said to have been innocent. So innocent, indeed, that some have wondered where he wrote his orchestral scores. He lived—and made his way—for 30 years

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HEALTH MEASURE  
PASSED BY SENATE

Appropriation Reduced to \$500,000—Public Health Service Attacked and Senators Doubt Benefit of Medical Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“The Public Health Service has become a vast autocracy and is now seeking to coddle the people and take over the duties which belong to parents, to local communities, and to states,” said W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in opposing the bill introduced last July by Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, and reported by Joseph L. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, for the Public Health and National Quarantine Committee. “The activities of the federal government are never very valuable along public health lines,” he added.

The bill was passed by the Senate. As introduced by Senator Harding, the bill carried an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to enable the Public Health Service to investigate “influenza and allied diseases” in order to discover their causes and to prevent their spread. This sum was cut down in committee to \$1,000,000, with the additional amendment that any allotment to universities, colleges, or other suitable research institutions should not be limited to one school of medicine.

## Appropriation Reduced

The Senate yesterday reduced the amount appropriated to \$500,000. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, endeavored to have this reduced to \$250,000, urging that as the House would act on the regular appropriation within two or three weeks, and if there was any “influenza epidemic” at that time would appropriate ample funds, the \$250,000 would be all that could be needed meanwhile, and if there was no epidemic at that time it would not be needed.

“If you appropriate \$5,000,000,” he asserted, “every cent of it will be spent.”

James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, said that the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose in 1918 had been spent with no result, that nothing had been stayed through the doctors’ efforts, and that he could not see how it could be stayed by sending the doctors to different states. Senator Smoot and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, also emphasized the point that most of the money appropriated seemed to have been used to send doctors about the country, and even to Alaska, with no resulting gain.

## Baking Soda as Remedy

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was of opinion that something had to be done. He did not know that the doctors had or would accomplish anything, but one had to trust some one and as there did not seem to be anything else to be done he favored appropriating the money to give them a chance.

John F. Nugent (D.), Senator from Idaho, had heard that the government doctors had found the “flu” germ, and he thought that in that case it would be only a short time until the disease would be eradicated.

The mountaineers of North Carolina already had found a remedy, Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from that State, informed the Senate. He had been told that it was nothing else than common baking soda. Through use of this the dread disease had lost its terror.

Great emphasis was laid upon the necessity of passing the bill at once to meet the present “epidemic,” but attention having been called to the fact that it had been introduced months ago, it was concluded that the senators responsible for it must have anticipated the “epidemic.”

## Kentucky Health Bills

Measures Intended to Enlarge the Powers of the State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FRANKFORT, Kentucky—With the support of the Kentucky State Board of Health, bills have been introduced in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, extending the powers of the state health board over the practitioners of “any system of diagnosis or healing now in existence, or which may hereafter be devised.” The bills are identical. They would require examinations under the State Board of Health, with issuance of certificates.

In the Senate, the bill went to the Committee on Public Health and Police Power, and in the House to the Kentucky Statutes Committee. A hearing before the joint committee will be held tonight. Provisions of the bill are as follows:

“Section 1. That the State Board of Health shall, upon application of any state association composed of practitioners of any drugless or other system of diagnosing or treating human ailments, defects, or deformities now in existence or which may hereafter be devised, legally chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, from a list of three of its members selected and certified to said board by such associations as persons of good moral character and graduates of a reputable college of such system of practice, appoint an assistant examiner for such school or system to represent it in the examination of its applicants by preparing all questions and grading all papers involving methods or principles of diagnosis and treatment, adjustment, cure or relief of patients, and who may be present at any meeting when such grades are considered, which grades shall be accepted by the board and considered on equal terms with the grades made in anatomy, physiology,

pathology, and such other subjects as the board may deem necessary to test the qualifications of applicants from all schools or systems of practice with safety to the sick and afflicted, and the board shall issue certificates to all applicants who make the grades required by existing law. The board shall have authority to hold separate examinations for the different schools, or systems of practice, or groups of them, as it may deem best, and may, in so far as in its judgment may be consistent with the safety of the sick and afflicted, limit the examination in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and other subjects to special regions or parts of the body, and in its certifies it shall limit the treatment and work of such applicants to the method of practice in which they have been trained and found qualified. All examinations shall be secret, and in all matters as to questions and grades conducted as provided by the law as hereby amended, and of rules and regulations of the board not inconsistent therewith.

“Sec. 4. That any person living in this State or who may hereafter come into this State who practices or attempts to practice any system of diagnosis or healing now in existence, or which may hereafter be devised, without having complied with the provisions of this law, as amended, or who opens an office for such purpose or announces to the public a readiness to do so, shall, upon conviction, be subject to all of the penalties provided in Section 2618, Chapter 85, of the Kentucky statutes to which this is an amendment.

“Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect as provided by law and that all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.”

## CHICAGO OPERA BEGINS ITS NEW YORK SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Presenting Montezemoli’s “The Love of Three Kings,” with Miss Mary Garden, Edward Johnson, Georges Baklanoff, and Virgilio Lazzari as the principal singers, and with Gino Marinuzzi as the conductor, the Chicago Opera Company opened its annual season at the Lexington Theater last night. The visiting organization submitted for the approval of the public here two new artists in Mr. Johnson, the tenor, and Mr. Marinuzzi, the conductor, both of whom distinguished themselves. Mr. Johnson singing the part of Aviso in a voice of extraordinary mellowness, warmth, and power, and Mr. Marinuzzi directing the music with great facility of rhythm and delicacy of shading. Miss Garden, with her majestic poses and her expressive vocal art, interpreted the character of Siora strikingly and persuasively, finding the full possibilities of a heroine who may be called the Italian equivalent of Mélisande.

The bill for the opening night had been changed from the original announcement, but a large audience attended and gave enthusiastic welcome to the company.

## I. W. W. ARE DENIED CHANGE OF VENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—The trial of 11 men charged with the murder of four former service men during the progress of an American Legion parade at Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, was started yesterday, in the Superior Court at Montesano, Grays Harbor County, before Judge John Wilson of Tacoma.

George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the accused men, presented a new motion for a second change of venue, and for a separate trial for Loren Roberts. Both motions were denied, and selection of a jury was ordered begun. Then, talesmen were examined and two jurors tentatively picked. The defense intimates that the trial will last eight weeks, while the prosecution hopes to finish the case in four weeks.

## DEMANDS MADE BY IOWA FARM BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—At the recent second annual convention of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the appointment of a committee of five to work out a plan of securing information relative to the cost of production of farm products was authorized. The enactment by Congress of the pure food law as proposed by the Wool Growers Association was advised.

The federation went on record as being opposed to the government ownership of public utilities. It demanded the return of the railroads to their owners not later than the date fixed by the President, and asked “the creation of tribunals for arbitrating differences between employers and employees, thereby making strikes and lockouts unnecessary.”

## HARVARD DISCOVERS FIFTH NEW STAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Miss Woods, of the Harvard Observatory staff, has discovered another nova, the fifth new star found within five months at the observatory, all in the region of the Milky Way. The position of the latest nova is given as R. A. 16h. 48m. 24s. declination -29deg. 27.8m. It appeared first on plates made in April, 1917, but did not appear on a plate made last June. The magnitudes of the five new stars, in order of their discovery, are 7.2, 7.5, 6.5, and 6.5, showing remarkable uniformity, as well as correspondence in position. All were discovered photographically, but many plates come from the Arequipa station in Peru.

## MENACE SEEN IN SILENT PLOTTING

Boston Lawyer Says Possibility of Revolution Will Remain Until Conditions Which Are Complained of Are Remedied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Talk of revolution, even by violence, can more safely be permitted than silent revolutionary plotting, in the opinion of Courtenay Crocker, a Boston lawyer, executive officer of the League to Enforce Peace, and leader of the Old South Meeting House Forum, who spoke last evening at the New England Congress of Forums in the Twentieth Century Club.

“The question of free speech is to-day becoming a vital issue,” he said.

“Theodore Roosevelt, who formed his judgment at a time when there was less prejudice, less excitement, and less fear—I believe unjustified fear—believed that we should meet talk of revolution with effective reasons against revolution, and in the meantime should meet any acts of revolution with effective acts of suppression.

We do not want talk of revolution in this country, because it means that there are people in our midst who are being oppressed, but the wish for revolution is a thousand times worse than mere talk of revolution, and the

wish for revolution and the danger of revolution will remain until the evils complained of are remedied, or until the public realizes that the plans proposed by the revolutionists will lead to evils worse than those they seek to

George W. Coleman, leader of the Open Forum National Council, expressed the view that the menace in this country was not so much of out-breaking violence and the clash of two contending interests, conservative and radical, ending perhaps in a “red revolution,” but of disintegration, due to conflicting forces and opposing classes. He thought neither the conservative-reactionary group nor the liberal-radical group had sufficient coherence for alignment in a decisive contest. But on the industrial field, Capital and Labor were in conflict; economically there was the conflict of interests of rich and poor, not quite the same thing; and racial prejudice, notably the Negro problem, was much in evidence. The open forum, he thought, could fill a great need by bringing these discordant and disintegrating forces together for a discussion of elemental problems.

Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, of Tufts College, said that he agreed with Mr. Coleman as to the sinister power of the disintegrating process. There was a great gulf between Labor and Capital, which, if widened much further, would make production impossible.

The League of Nations would be a forum for nations; there was a similar need for the forum in industry, but the initiative should come from the workers or they would suspect it.

Mr. Crocker also brought out the desirability of interesting young people in the forum, a thought developed by Mrs. L. B. Puleifer of Concord, Massachusetts, who told of the success of a high school forum by which high school pupils had become interested in world affairs.

George Grover Mills asked that the work of the forum be made timely; the steel strike and the coal strike should have been discussed when they arose, and now amnesty for political prisoners was a subject of great importance.

Gustave Hervé, editor of the “Victoire,” thinks, on the whole it would be better “for the Kaiser to stop where he is.”

The “Petit Parisien” goes to the other extreme, saying, “The right of asylum is only entitled to respect if the person sheltered is himself worthy of respect, and such is not the case here. Honor cannot be involved if it favors one who has forfeited honor. Holland, sheltering behind legal technicalities, avoids the question of guilt, which is no longer in doubt throughout the world.”

“All things considered,” he continues, “the only thing remaining for us to do is to come to an understanding with Holland on the conditions surrounding the internment of the former Emperor, in which some provision for allied surveillance might be made. Undoubtedly, if William, to relieve Holland of embarrassment, decided to cross into Germany, the question would change, but we are not there yet.”

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has become a purely political one and it is for the allied governments to decide upon the next course to take.

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## VISCOUNT UCHIDA ON KIAOCHOW ISSUE

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiterates Determination to Return Territory and Work the Railway Jointly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japan's intentions with respect to Shantung and financial assistance to China and the Siberian situation were the principal topics in the speech delivered before the Japanese Imperial Diet last week by Viscount Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the text of which was made public by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, as follows:

"It is a source of profound gratification that the world war, which extended over five years, has come to an end, and the peace of the world has at length been restored. Whether the Peace Treaty shall prove a success or a failure depends altogether upon the spirit and the manner of its operation. Japan has on no occasion failed to carry out her international engagements, and she will be one of those states which will strictly carry out every term of the Treaty. It is my ardent hope that in full appreciation of His Majesty's wishes as expressed in the recent imperial rescript, the whole nation, abiding by principles of universal justice and following the path of humanity, will now put forth their best endeavors, toward the advancement of national resources, with a view to making whatever contribution they can to the progress of the world, and that they will at the same time fully discharge the obligations which they owe to other nations.

### Russian and Chinese Questions

"As regards questions of the day, those pertaining to China and Russia occupy the foremost place. They are two great questions of the world and of vital interest to our country.

"Japan entered into the great war in August, 1914, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Following upon the declaration of war against Germany, Kiaochow was captured, and the base of German influence in the Orient was destroyed. As to the final disposition of Kiaochow, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, the statement made last year by our delegates to the Peace Conference, and the repeated announcements made by myself amply testify to the fact that this country has from the outset been determined to restore it to China. The so-called Shantung question comprises in the main questions pertaining to the leased territory of Kiaochow and the Shantung Railway. The one is to be restored to China, while the other is to be worked under joint enterprise of both countries, in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese agreement of 1918. It is a matter for regret that there are some foreign critics who remain under the erroneous impression that the whole Province of Shantung is the subject of the so-called Shantung question. I am happy to assure you that the determination of the Japanese Government to abide by their plighted word to restore the leased territory to China and to work the railway as a joint enterprise of the two countries has never been shaken.

### German Rights Transferred

"With the coming into force of the Peace Treaty, the former German rights in the leased territory and the railway have been completely transferred to our possession. The government are now taking the necessary steps to translate their oft-declared determination into an actual fact.

The anti-Japanese movement commenced in China in connection with the negotiations in Paris concerning the Shantung question has not yet subsided. The government have from time to time given instructions to the Minister in Peking and consuls at various places to discuss the matter with the central government and the local authorities, respectively, with a view to the suppression of this unwelcome development, and of late further representations have been made to the Peking Government. The Chinese Government have given us the assurance that they will take all possible measures looking to the control of the movement, and, as it is believed they are using their best endeavors to give effect to their assurance, the Japanese Government are now vigilantly watching the result of the steps taken by them. I feel persuaded that the coyness with which our nation has faced this anti-Japanese movement and the patience with which our people are waiting for the Chinese people to reflect will be certain to have commended itself to the general approbation of the world. Again, in spite of the persecution to which our countrymen are subjected at the hands of the Chinese, and in spite also of the boycotting of Japanese goods in China, we do not shut our eyes to China's difficulties as she faces them today in consequence of the distressing conditions of her finances, which, if left alone, might threaten the existence of her government.

### Chinese Financial Situation

"Accordingly, the Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to their already announced policy, withholding any such loans as are calculated in their opinion to foment conflict between north and south, would be ready to render financial assistance to China when indispensable for the maintenance of her government in conjunction with the other interested powers, with a view to meeting her immediate requirements. The Japanese Government tendered an advice in December, 1918, in concert with Great Britain, France, America, and

## ADVANTAGES OF NAVY TRAINING

Opportunity Given for Distinguished Career—Man Fitted for Civilian Life When He Leaves Service on the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Not only has a man a chance to go ahead in the United States Navy if such a career appeals to him, but when he goes out of service he is much better fitted for civilian life than he would have been without the navy training, according to Capt. O. P. Jackson, in charge of a New York recruiting bureau.

"The navy is the one place where the job seeks the man; in most places the man has to seek the job," said Captain Jackson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All that he has to do to get ahead is to show indications of progress; when he goes out with his honorable discharge he has had discipline, has learned to obey orders, he knows how to act quickly, and he has acquired other qualities which will help him go ahead in civilian life. There are many advantages now in the service for young men. They have great opportunities for travel, because the navy at this particular time is in almost every part of the globe and will continue to be so for a long period, I believe.

### Trade Schools

"Then, too, there are a number of trade schools in the service which are kept up to the highest state of efficiency possible in order to try to give every one of these men a chance to learn a trade, so that when he gets out he will have that as an asset, as well as a respect for what he has learned in the navy. Just now we are trying to develop a system of education with regular classes aboard ship for men who wish to attend, to take the place of the correspondence school which the navy has maintained.

"More and more opportunities for enlisted men to try to enter Annapolis are being opened up and a warrant officer may now, by passing an examination, become an ensign without going to Annapolis at all. In fact, there are many in the service now who never went there but have attained a rank as high as commander." Commendation by Employed

Captain Jackson said that as demobilization was practically complete now, the navy was short many thousands of its complement of 140,000 men, and that it was desired to get intelligent, wide-awake Americans to enter the service.

Reverting to the opportunities open to them after training received in the service, Captain Jackson spoke of an investigation made by the United States Navy Recruiting Bureau here, which asked an expression of opinion from practically every large employer of labor in the country regarding the effects of navy training on men returning to civilian life. The consensus of opinion was an emphatic commendation of the navy training. Different employers spoke of the discipline, loyalty, courtesy, the high sense of honor, and the cooperation manifested by the men which they considered necessary for advancement in industrial life.

### American Regrets Conveyed

"Subsequently, on the 12th instant, a formal reply to our overture was received, and it was explained that it was by mistake that the American commander's communication to his Japanese colleague at Vladivostok as above alluded to was made before the reply of the American Government was sent to the Japanese Government. For this reason the American authorities, expressed their sincere regret.

The above is the substance of the communications that have passed between ourselves and America on this subject.

The need for sending our reinforcements to our railway guards having been intensified by the exigencies of the situation in Siberia, the Japanese Government have taken the step of dispatching about half a division for that purpose. At any rate the present plight of Russia is a matter of grave concern not only to Russia herself, but also to all those interested in the general peace of the world. The Japanese Government are extremely anxious to see a speedy establishment of a stable government in Russia and an achievement of her complete resuscitation. I permit myself to give utterance to my earnest hope that the day may not be far off when we may be able to see the final settlement of all the troubles in each of these neighboring countries, as well as the complete restoration of peace throughout the world. The Japanese Government, always anxious as they are for the consummation of a universal peace and the furtherance of international cooperation, are determined that right and justice shall be their guiding principle in their dealings with other nations. This is amply testified by the line of conduct pursued by our country at the Paris conference and by our policy in China and Russia. With the establishment of the League of Nations, the position of our country in the family of nations has gained in importance, while relations with other countries have grown in intimacy, and opportunities for making our contributions to the promotion of the general welfare of all the inhabitants of the globe have become far more numerous. At such a momentous time as this, the Japanese Government are happy to believe that with your support they will be enabled to secure the fulfillment of the mission of the Empire."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The legislative committee of the American Fruit & Vegetable Shippers Association announced in its report submitted to the annual convention of the organization held here recently that the association will urge that fruits and vegetables be excluded from the controlling provisions of the various cold storage regulation bills now in Congress.

The following reasons for this action are given in the report:

"First, their inherent nature regulates the period of their successful

storage; they cannot be adulterated and there is no concealed condition due to chemical reaction under storage that tends to make their consumption dangerous; and, second, the work and consequent expense devolving on the Department of Agriculture can well be dispensed with and this will help to reduce the high cost of taxation."

COST OF GUARDING  
THE MEXICAN BORDER

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Hearings of the committee will be resumed on Thursday at El Paso.

Mexicans Showing Better Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The strong feeling of class distinction, which has always been a paramount factor in Mexican life, is fast being pushed into the background, and the poorer classes are gradually coming to demand better living conditions, according to E. L. Shackelford, an El Paso business man, who has just returned from an extensive tour of Mexico.

This growing democratic tendency, Mr. Shackelford said, is largely due to the fact that thousands of Mexicans who took refuge in the United States during the years of revolution, have returned to their native land instilled with a desire for better things and improved living conditions.

Mr. Shackelford, who has been well enlisted to try to enter Annapolis are being opened up and a warrant officer may now, by passing an examination, become an ensign without going to Annapolis at all. In fact, there are many in the service now who never went there but have attained a rank as high as commander." Commendation by Employed

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## PAES CELEBRATIONS STOPPED IN LISBON

Although Disturbances Occurred in Places, Premier Declares That at Present Time Insurrectionary Movement Is Finished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—On the day of the Sidonio Paes anniversary, big business was done in the Rocio in special commemorative editions of some of the newspapers in which the merits of the Sidonio Paes of a year ago were fully extolled. One of these newspapers, thus disposed to lamentation, was the "Situacao" and another the "Epocha." The latter had a half-page portrait of the President, in military uniform, with the heading across the page in huge letters—"Ave Sidoni!"

The rest of the space was given up to a laudatory article upon this leader of the Portuguese whose aims and intentions and whose political temperament and disposition will form the subject of difficult arguments for many long years to come.

The problem of Paes in Portugal presents difficulties and alternative solutions akin in perplexity to those of the problem of Harlet of Denmark. How far was Paes monarchist? Would he in time have brought Portugal round to monarchism again, with all the influences with which he was surrounding himself? Or did he just feel that strongly conservative republicanism was the best for the country? And, in either of these events, was he right or wrong? There are men everywhere with arguments of apparently equal strength taking the different sides. Whatever he may have been, all that happens and the very talk of him implies that in Paes Portugal at least lost a determined man and there seem to be few enough of that kind left.

### Arrest Made by Police

At 4:30 in the afternoon on this Paes anniversary the police entered the Café de Brazileira and there arrested a respectable looking person named Jose Moreira de Azevedo who is a teacher at Espinho and who was known to have been concerned in the revolutionary events in Oporto last January. He was pointed out on this occasion by a man who was a counter-revolutionist last January and who was fully aware of the part taken by Azevedo. Persons in the café were questioned as to what the arrested man had been doing or saying, but little satisfaction seemed to be gathered from this sort of investigation. The affair caused a considerable sensation in the café which was crowded at the time, and an enthusiastic desire was expressed by some of those present to proceed with the lynching of the professor right away.

However, the Lisbonians were not really in the mood for such heroic measures, though they may have thought they were, and Azevedo was merely marched off to the police place by the Teatro Nacional, where he explained that he had only come to Lisbon two or three days before and had no other object in the world than to free himself from the restrictions and disabilities to which he had been subjected as the result of his participation in the affairs of a year ago. Nothing further happened that day, and the night passed in complete tranquillity. During the night the Premier was at the Ministry of the Interior in consultation with the military authorities as to the steps to be taken in case of a revolutionary disturbance, and in the course of conversation with an interviewer he said that instructions had been given for the most rapid and energetic suppression of anything of the kind.

### Celebrations Forbidden

Some anxiety was felt as to what might take place on the following day when certain religious ceremonies in connection with the Paes anniversary had been arranged. The authorities had had prepared and printed a number of placards to be affixed in prominent places throughout the city calling upon the inhabitants in case of any disturbance to seek their homes without delay and stay there, thus leaving the police and military authorities unfettered in their business of quelling the disturbance. At the last moment, however, the issue of these notices was suspended, and it was determined instead to forbid the Paes celebrations, which was done accordingly.

The following day, Monday, passed quietly and then it was felt that the worst was over for the time being. There were large crowds in the cafés of the Rocio, and once a Paes demonstration was got up outside the Café de Ouro. This was soon stopped. Near the Brazileira there were other exciting incidents, circuses dealing with the suspended celebrations being distributed, with vivas for the Republic. During the next two or three days many other arrests were made, but they were mostly on mere suspicion, and large numbers of those who had been arrested were liberated, an undertaking being demanded in various cases to the effect that the persons concerned would not mix themselves up in any revolutionary disturbances.

### Rising Was Planned

It was explained in many quarters that seemed to have exact and definite knowledge of what had been going on, that a revolutionary rising had been planned and organized, but that it had failed because, while a section of those concerned were in favor of immediate action, others were for waiting, and this discord had compromised the whole scheme.

Immediately afterward, the question of this revolutionary uneasiness was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies by Antonio Granjo, leader of the Lib-

eral Party, who said that ever since the presidential visit to Coimbra recently there had been consistent rumors of a likely upheaval in the public order. He regretted that the government did not consider itself under an obligation to furnish Parliament and the country with a clear and sufficient explanation of what was happening, instead of leaving them in doubt as to the extent and gravity of events. He thought it would be found that recent events were of far greater importance than that. A bomb had been exploded in Lisbon, and an attack made on the University at Oporto. The newspaper, "Situacao" had been suspended, and it was said that the "Vanguarda" and "Epocha" were also to be suspended shortly. Anniversary celebrations in connection with President Paes had been forbidden, and this was the first time in Portugal that there had been any prohibition of religious ceremonies.

### Government Questioned

He hoped that the government, through the mouth of the Premier, would make some statement on these developments. He was indignant at the assault made upon the University of Oporto and the fact that one or two professors had been hurt. Again, this was the first time that the people had ever attacked a university in Portugal. It was desirable to know if the government had sufficient forces at its disposal to preserve order against the enemies of the régime. Respect for the law must be imposed on all without exception. If the government was considered impotent, the way was indicated—to substitute another for it.

The Premier, Mr. Cardoso, replied, and, referring to the statement that he had once before reported the throwing of a bomb at Oporto while he had said nothing of what was happening in the country at the present time, urged that the circumstances were not by any means the same. He considered that at the present time the insurrectionary movement in Portugal was finished. As to the measures taken by the government in the present case they had ordered the arrest of a number of persons, being satisfied that in some cases these persons were associated or in some measure connected with the projected rising. The government had had no interest whatever in preventing the Paes celebrations, but nobody could understand why these celebrations on the Paes anniversary should serve to create a revolutionary atmosphere as had been the case. Manifestoes for and against were equally distributed, and the government had felt that they would not be able to avoid a collision between the factions.

### Incidents Distorted

In such circumstances they considered it best, both in Lisbon and Oporto, to forbid the celebrations. The government had been informed that in consequence of these celebrations in other parts of the country, such as at Lamego, Vizela and possibly at Pinhel, there had been disturbances. He denied that officers of high rank in the army had been concerned in recent events and said that the incidents at the University of Oporto had been much distorted. What had happened was that students who were irritated at the suspension of the Paes ceremonies, had entrenched themselves in the university, and had fired with revolvers on people passing by. The Minister of the Interior had called all the civil and military forces into play, and he, the Premier, accepted responsibility for all orders given. For the present all was well, and if there were any danger of a rising in the future the government would suppress it with all the rigor available.

This speech was loudly applauded. Afterwards the leader of the Liberals, Mr. Granjo, again returned to question the government, asking how it was that there were such frequent disturbances in Oporto, and considering it strange that the authorities should be so incapable of preventing them. The Premier said that the danger in this case also was past.

### MR. GANDHI LEADS KHALIFATE CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There is very strong feeling among Indian Muhammadans regarding the probable fate of Turkey. The community proposes to demonstrate its dissatisfaction by a public abstention from all participation in the peace celebrations. At the Khalifate conference held in Delhi, in November, it was further resolved that British goods should be boycotted, and that a committee should be formed to organize the boycott, and also to support the efforts of the already existing anti-peace celebrations committee.

Mr. Gandhi, despite his bitter experience of like experiments in the Punjab, has joined hands with the Muhammadans in their anti-peace celebration campaign. The boycott, however, he condemns and deplores, declaring its successful accomplishment impossible, its certain end, failure and absurdity. But the anti-peace celebrations committee meets with his entire approval and support.

Amid showers of flowers and tumults of applause, he was acclaimed chairman of the Khalifate conference, and in a long speech proclaimed his sympathy with the Muhammadan cause. Mr. Gandhi began by denying that there was any incongruity in the appearance of Hindus on a Muhammadan platform. He added that if Hindus held aloft when the vital interests of Muhammadans were at stake, Hindu unity became but an empty phrase. So long as the fate of the Khalifate hung in the balance, peace celebrations were improper. He compared the position of Muhammadans to that of Frenchmen invited to celebrate peace pending the settlement

## GATTIE TRANSPORT SCHEME OPPOSED

British Investigation Committee Sets Forth Objections to Proposed Central Clearing House for Handling London Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The departmental committee appointed to investigate A. W. Gattie's proposals for improving the method of handling goods and traffic, and to consider the practicability of the introduction of any of the proposed improvements into the existing transport system has outlined its objections to a central clearing house in London in its report which was issued recently.

The objections to the central clearing house, the committee says, are the huge capital expenditure required; the displacement of a large population; the impracticability of the large volume of traffic involved being conveyed over the railway lines connecting the trunk systems and the clearing house; the concentration of the whole of the goods traffic at one spot, which would mean that all the street traffic from whatever quarter would converge on that particular area, thus creating a central congestion area; the necessity of maintaining most of the existing depots, as coal and mineral traffic could not, in the opinion of this committee, pass to the clearing house; the complete upheaval of all the practices and customs of the carrying on of public trade which would result from the establishment of the proposed clearing house, worked as the new transport company desire, quite apart from its effects on railway working throughout the country; and the fact that this proposed method of dealing with goods for sorting would increase the amount of handling.

### No Saving in Handling

Regarding the last objection the committee states that on the arrival of a train the container would be hoisted to a sorting floor, where the goods would be removed by hand and placed on trays and then dispatched to a specific berth, where they would again be removed by hand, placed into a further container by hand, and returned by crane to street or train vehicle as required, whereas now when the train arrives, goods are sorted as they leave the wagon, are then hand-trucked to specific berths and loaded on vans or on wagons and are then ready for dispatch.

The committee points out that Mr. Gattie was very emphatic in stating that he was desirous of his scheme being adopted in its entirety, and he did not want the committee to recommend the use of one portion of the system to the exclusion of another. It therefore feels bound to call attention to this expression of opinion by the promoter which they consider to be founded on a correct appreciation of the necessity for coordination of all the traffic if the clearing house system in large centers should be found suitable for adoption. If the Gattie scheme were adopted it must be applied to every town in the country, and machinery for handling the containers would have to be provided at every goods station remaining in operation.

No detailed estimate has been made

of the cost of this, but Mr. Gattie considered that at pre-war figures it might cost £300,000,000. At present day costs the outlay would, of course, be much greater and the committee of opinion that they cannot recommend such an expenditure of public money.

### Railways Offer to Test System

The committee states that in the evidence brought before them or in the pleadings of counsel representing the railway executive committee, there was nothing to support the view that any hostility had been shown by the railway companies to the proposed scheme. On the contrary the offer to test the Gattie scheme at Hull by one railway company and at Lawley Street, Birmingham, by another, showed a de-

sire to put the scheme sufficiently into extensive practice to prove its practicability or otherwise.

As to the collection and delivery of goods by clearing house, the scheme, states the committee, presupposes a longer period day as working hours for the collection and distribution of goods than the trading customs would allow under present conditions. It fears that any extension of working hours for these purposes would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, at the present time or hereafter, as the tendency is to shorten rather than lengthen the working hours.

The traders would not fall in with any such extension as they must, according to their present trading customs, be visited for collection and delivery of their goods within short limitations of business hours suitable to their internal arrangements for packing as well as receiving of goods.

### No Details of Costs

The cost of connecting the clearing house with the existing railways had not, in the opinion of the committee, been sufficiently estimated in detail by the promoters of the scheme. There

is also the impossibility of working the full traffic on the existing railways to and from the proposed clearing house over the lines and junctions proposed, and the necessity for having junctions further out. The traffic would be so congested as to be impossible with the facilities provided under the promoter's scheme.

No figures of the terminal charges that ought to be levied nor of the working expenses had been put before the committee in such a form as could be accepted as careful and reliable estimates, such as any department of the government or any business firm would require as justifying the embarkation upon the new enterprise. A further difficulty was that all existing goods stations throughout the country would have to be completely reduced and rearranged upon a different plan at great expense in order to house the machinery.

It is also pointed out that the estimates of the Gattie scheme do not provide for warehousing accommodation, and the provision of such accommodation would involve the continued existence of some of the present buildings, or the erection of new ones.

## VISCOUNT JELLINE EXPRESSES THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Viscount Admiral Jellicoe of Scapa, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to express his appreciation of courtesies shown to him and members of his staff during their stay in the United States. Although traffic conditions seemed to present great difficulties in obtaining accommodations for Admiral Jellicoe to go to Key West, Florida, to rejoin his ship, he comments that the Navy Department took special steps which resulted in a prompt and comfortable journey.

The opportunity furnished by the Secretary of the Navy for Admiral Jellicoe to meet all naval officers in Washington, and thereby to renew many close associations which were the result of the cooperation of the two navies during the war, was cited in the letter as one of the greatest pleasures of the trip.

## Thousands of Men In and Around New York Have Been Waiting For This Annual Brill Sale

### COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED THE DAY OUR SALE WAS ANNOUNCED

January 7, 1920.

Messrs. Brill Brothers,  
Broadway, New York

Gentlemen:

The Kuppenheimer suit that I bought from you last Summer is a dandy, and wearing well. The more I wear it the better I like it. From now on, I know where I am going to get my suits and overcoats.

What chance is there of a special sale of winter suits at this time? I notice that nearly all clothing stores are advertising special sales at this season, but so far I have not seen your ad. I know that you do frequently have such sales, too, but I'm wondering if there will be one this year. I would greatly appreciate it if you could let me know, as I intend to buy a couple of suits.

Very truly yours,

That Is Why We Said and Still Say There Isn't One Single, Solitary Reason Why We Should Reduce Prices in This Manner—but Thousands of Men Are Expecting It of Us—and That's Probably Reason Enough

## Kuppenheimer and Brill Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits

### At Most Unusual Price Reductions

\$75, \$80, \$85 and \$90 Overcoats and Suits, at **67.50**

\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and Suits, at **47.50**

\$65, \$67.50 and \$70 Overcoats and Suits, at **57.50**

\$45, \$47.50 and \$50 Overcoats and Suits, at **37.50**

\$95, \$100, \$115, \$125 and \$135 Overcoats and Suits on Sale at 49th and 42d Street Stores Only, at **87.50**

### NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

BRIGHT NEW THINGS READY NOW FOR SUNNY SOUTHLAND WEAR

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THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 47 Cortlandt Street 125th St., at 3d Ave. 2 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn

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**COATS**

Women's Velours Silvertones Mixtures Values 45.00 to 50.00

Price **35.00** Price

Heavy Polo Coats, short length, brown, green, value 45.00, 35.00  
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Velour Coats, full silk lined, value 50.00, 35.00

Misses' Coats and selected some of the best selling styles which they have **MARKED DOWN**. Further, they have been fortunate in securing from some of the best manufacturers several smart models that may be sold under regular price. In addition to the Velours and Silvertones in this assortment, the Leather Coats are extraordinarily good value, as are the swagger Polo Coats in brown and green.

## PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR COOPERATORS

British Scheme Aims at Establishing "Power House for Cooperative Enthusiasm and Generating Station for Ideas"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"The cooperative college is on the way." These were the words which Mr. Mercer, of the Cooperative Union Limited, addressed to a conference of delegates representing the cooperative societies of Lancashire and Cheshire, held in the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Mitchell Memorial Hall, recently. The conference synchronized with similar ones at Leicester and Leeds, representing the cooperative societies of the Midlands and Yorkshire respectively. These conferences are the first of a series in a national campaign for the establishment of a cooperative college, and it is hoped that before many months are past sufficient funds will have been raised to enable the scheme to be launched. The sum asked for is £50,000, which, divided among the 4,000,000 cooperators in the movement, works out at 3d. per head.

### A Long-Cherished Idea

In the course of his address, Mr. Mercer said: "For 50 years the idea of a cooperative college, which was first discussed at the Cooperative Congress of 1869, has been talked about. Now cooperators are asked to provide the money to materialize the idea. That such a college is needed no one will deny, although some may say, as does the Oldham Industrial Society in its amendment, that the time is not opportune. The time is never opportune, and never will be opportune. It was not opportune when the flannel weavers of Lancashire decided to set up shopkeeping on their own account, and so laid the foundation of the cooperative movement.

"A cooperative college is necessary, because the cooperative movement needs more knowledge; a need which will grow as the movement grows. It needs knowledge in order to discover what it means to do, and how best to do it. It needs knowledge also of cooperative principles, for cooperators are more than ever before ignorant of the principles and ideals of the movement. It needs knowledge, too, of political principles, and, above all, of the real meaning of democracy. The cooperative college will be a center for research work, where, in a suitable atmosphere, statistical information, so necessary to scientific costing, will be gathered. It will be a power house of cooperative enthusiasm, and a generating station for ideas, which are so necessary to the movement."

### College Truly Democratic

The college, went on Mr. Mercer, would be a truly democratic one, and not the preserve of a privileged class, such as the sons and daughters of cooperative directors and officials. Indeed, privilege and democracy could not exist together. Nor would there be any barriers of politics or religion, of sex, or station, and the only qualification for admission would be a desire to learn. To it managers, secretaries, organizers, propagandists, and employees could be sent, and he hoped to see the day when members of management committees would, on their election, be sent to the college for a course of training in their duties. The college would also be open to cooperative students from abroad. This year students from Australia, Egypt, Sweden, and Finland had been studying cooperation at Holyoke House, the headquarters of the Cooperative Union. This work could be carried on more effectively at a properly organized college.

There was no question of opposing other educational institutions, the intention being to specialize in cooperative knowledge. In fact it was hoped that the Ruskin College, the Labor College, the Workers Educational Association, and the Cooperative College would combine and build up a working-class university. It was hoped also that cooperative boarding schools for cooperative boys and girls would be established. Education was the need of the hour, and the cooperative movement must not be behind private enterprise, which was spending money like water to educate its employees. Let the cooperators of Britain follow the example of Russian cooperators, who established a cooperative college 15 years ago.

After an hour's free and open discussion, the resolution pledging the societies represented to support the scheme financially was carried with only one dissenting society.

### College Curriculum

The curriculum of the cooperative college includes the following, among a wide range of subjects:

History and fundamentals of cooperation; economics of cooperation; cooperation abroad; cooperative bookkeeping, accountancy, and auditing; cooperative salesmanship and management; cooperative law (Industrial and Provident Societies Act); general commercial law (Traders' Law).

Economics: covering economic theory; wages, hours of labor, and so on; the organization of industry and commerce; trade unionism; sociology; citizenship and political science; industrial and constitutional history (including history of reform movements); English and literature. Special subjects for women (such as women's place in society, in industry, and in the cooperative movement); the art of teaching, and public speaking.

INDIA'S CHIEFS AS MOTORISTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There is a touch of real modernity about one item of

the curriculum of the Rajkumar College at Raipur. At this college there are now 61 Kumars, of whom 40 come from the Central Provinces, 16 from Orissa, and five from other parts of eastern India. Replying to an address presented to him by the feudatory chiefs, Sir Benjamin Robertson alluded to the practical turn which it had been sought to impart to the education given to the chiefs and zemindars. The Kumars were being trained to know all about a motor car, for it was considered essential that when they left the college, they should be able to mix freely with their fellow chiefs and zemindars, and keep up the friendships they had there formed. This would militate against the leading of solitary lives by the chiefs in their distant territories. One practical result which was expected from a cultivation of motoring propensities among the chiefs, was the development and maintenance of good roads, not alone for the rulers themselves, but also for the sake of the people.

## SWISS MINISTER IN LONDON RETIRES

Gaston Carlin Strove Keenly for Close Commercial Interworking of England and Switzerland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gaston Carlin, the Swiss Minister, has presented his letters of recall and leaves for The Hague, where he will act in future as Minister. Hitherto he has been accredited both to London and to The Hague, his custom being, save during the war when traveling was difficult, to spend a month or two in the early part of each year in Holland, and the remainder in Britain.

The rise of the Swiss Legation to importance is the history of Mr. Carlin's long stay in London. When he arrived in 1902, it was "somewhere west," in the nebulous region of Cromwell Road, and even thereafter it wandered somewhat; but ultimately Mr. Carlin took as his private residence, 3 Portland Place, and there the Legation was housed in comfort till the outbreak of war. The staff was only three in number and the duties light.

Mr. Carlin, who, in appearance, is a diplomatist of the courtly school, speedily established himself as "a persona grata" at the Foreign Office, and though ignorant of the spoken language on his arrival, he soon acquired a wonderful command of the tongue, so that when the last perfect French conversationalist, in the person of Lord Lansdowne, left Downing Street, South, his study well repaid him.

### Swiss Diplomacy Revolutionized

The war, however, revolutionized Swiss diplomacy in London. Problems rained in on it. There was the question of nationality—Swiss subjects with German names—and certificates of identity had to be issued to all the 10,000 Swiss in London, and, roughly, 20,000 in the entire country. Switzerland was dependent on the outside for her bread, her coal, her raw material for her factories, and a myriad other articles. The Allies did their best for her, and Mr. Carlin pays a very warm tribute to the kindness and consideration which the British Government consistently showed to Swiss interests.

Not having any shipping of her own, Switzerland had to look to the Allies to provide some at all costs, and then arose the question of the port of import for all the material she was receiving from the United States and elsewhere to supply her own needs and those of the Allies for whom she was busily manufacturing some of the finer engineering requirements—including parts of fuses and optical instruments. This was selected, but Switzerland had to denude herself to supply the necessary rolling-stock to carry the goods. Moreover, she aided Britain in other ways, practically all the cheap wristlet watches of the British Army came from Switzerland, and without this aid the need could not have been met.

### Helping the British

In other ways the Swiss Government helped the British where possible, and they in turn helped Switzerland; but the work of the Minister was colossal. The staff of the Legation jumped from

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Wool Brothers  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE PAY YOU 3 PER CENT TO SAVE YOUR OWN MONEY

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Scarritt Building—Opp. Post Office

three to 27, and the Minister's two daughters did most of the expert secretarial work for their father; the Legation could no longer be housed at 3 Portland Place and flowed over to 32 Queen Anne Street, and when Switzerland took over the representation of German interests in Britain, after the entry of America into the war, she had to carry on this branch of work at Carlton House Terrace, where von Bernstorff and von Kuhlmann once held sway (for they both "ran" their Ambassador).

### Doyen of the Corps

Still the Minister and his staff managed it all. No wonder, though, Mr. Carlin has had enough. Accordingly he has presented his letters of recall—when the King deservedly said some very nice things to him—and is now leaving. He was the doyen of the diplomatic corps, with the sole exception of Mr. Cambon. He had to deal with four Foreign Office chiefs, Lord Lansdowne, the Viscount (then Sir Edward Grey), Mr. Balfour, and Viscount Curzon.

Great Britain never held a diplomatist with keener hope for the close commercial interworking of England and his own country. It may come about, now that each has realized the other's potentialities and now that, under new auspices, the great waterway of the Rhine is really open to trade and commerce. It is true that in the past there has been but little trouble—the problem of the half-marketing of watch cases years ago alone ruffled the surface of mutual relations. For the future the outlook is encouraging and, if Mr. Carlin goes, England at least has a friend across the North Sea. He has always been a "straight" and a "white" man.

## WASHINGTON STATE NONPARTISAN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The Nonpartisan League has entered the political arena in the State of Washington with the avowed purpose of placing candidates in the field for the 1920 campaign. It is said that they are making a more vigorous canvass for membership in this State than has previously been undertaken in any other section excepting in North Dakota; and local leaders declare it is proving the most successful. About 1400 members are said to have been enrolled in Spokane County after a three-weeks' canvass, with an ultimate goal of 5000 to 6000 in the campaign drive. A campaign of a similar character is being conducted in other portions of the State, and the plan is to cover every county in the house-to-house method.

COAL LACK CLOSES COLLEGE

SYRACUSE, New York—Syracuse University closed its doors temporarily yesterday because of lack of coal. Efforts are being made to obtain a supply and the dormitories of the university are expected to be closed unless fuel is obtained. Severe cold and heavy snowstorms have handicapped the railroads in bringing coal into the city.

## The PERSHING SPOON

Dedicated to General John J. Pershing one of the great heroes of the World War.

THIS pretty and splendid souvenir is almost an exact reproduction of the Pershing Sword which was presented to the United States by the friends of the World War. This sparkling ornament cost \$10,000 and is the most valuable sword in the history of the world.

Many thousands of people have viewed it and so many have made it a point to keep a souvenir that the makers decided to reproduce it in unique way. They have done this by showing on this advertisement which turned out to be the very thing the people wanted. It is a sword for all time and be a reminder of a great historical event in which your children and your children's children. We know the sword is a very popular and frequently purchased so recommend you get one. Retailers of the Pershing Spoon was made by Cadet-Olmstead Jewelry Company who made the Pershing Sword so you are getting the genuine article.

STERLING SILVER, GRAY FINISH \$2.25  
STERLING SILVER, GOLD FINISH \$2.50

FREE With each Pershing spoon will be mailed a beautiful seven colored picture and description of the Pershing sword suitable for framing. Order today.

CADY-OLMSTEAD JEWELRY CO.  
Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.  
(Makers of the Pershing Sword)

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Children's New Apparel

HAS now arrived; there are wee girls' dresses of white or tinted organdie, dimity, plain and embroidered voile and batiste in many delightful new styles. Sizes 2 to 6 years, priced 1.98, to 2.25.

WEE boys' suits, white or colored, 2.98 to 16.50. Also a first showing of boys' and girls' Spring Coats and Hats.

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Continuous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays,

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## FINANCIAL NEEDS OF WORLD TODAY

Situation Summed Up by Sir George Paish—League of Nations Bond, Backed by Every Member of League, Proposed

ucts for securities of unquestioned value, so that the American people may be sure that they will on the maturity of the securities receive prompt payment.

"Second, that the power to issue such securities shall be equal to the needs of the world in general, including the United States, and of Europe in particular.

"Third, that the funds provided shall not be used for ordinary governmental purposes, as they were during the war, but shall be exclusively devoted to the purpose of restoring Europe's productive power, and will thus enable Europe to pay in her way at the earliest possible moment.

"The organization capable of carrying out this work is, in my judgment, the new League of Nations, whose birth was provided for in the Treaty of Peace. The Supreme Economic Council should now be made an essential part of the League of Nations and should be intrusted with the work of ascertaining the needs of the various nations of the world unable to pay in goods for the produce they require to import, and of arranging credit on such a basis that credits granted to these nations shall be fully and adequately secured. The reparation committee set up under the Treaty of Peace should also be made a Committee of the League of Nations, intrusted with the task of ultimately employing all the credit granted to Europe for the purpose of reconstructing the devastated districts. How much credit will be needed for this purpose cannot now be determined.

### Estimate on Needs of Europe

"If Europe were to purchase as much produce from the United States in 1920 as she did in 1919 and were unable to expand her sale of goods to the American people, the amount of securities which America alone would require in payment for the surplus would be \$4,000,000,000 in the coming year. It is unlikely that Europe will be able to create, in a single year, an equilibrium between what she needs to buy and what she is able to sell, and any comprehensive plan that is devised to take care of the

situation must provide for the continuance for several years of America's ability to sell a much larger quantity of her products than she is able or willing to buy from other nations. Consequently, the amount of credit facilities to be arranged for must allow for the continuance of an American surplus of exports over imports by the other countries of the world which supply Europe with food and raw material.

"If one takes the needs of Europe as a whole—her present need to purchase food and raw material in order to maintain life and to restart her industries, and her subsequent need to purchase a large part of the material required for the reparation of the devastated districts—it is clear that a sum of \$20,000,000,000 is not an excessive estimate, especially when spread over five or even 10 years. Such an estimate merely plans that America will continue to have power to sell her surplus products of food, raw material, and manufactured goods for a number of years without needing to buy a corresponding amount of goods from Europe in exchange.

"Experience will probably show that from the level of \$4,500,000,000 of America's surplus exports in 1919, the amount will probably decline year by year, until America is again purchasing from Europe goods and services to the extent needed fully to cover Europe's purchases from America."

### Bond Free of All Taxes

"The security which would undoubtedly find the greatest favor in the United States as well as in other countries would be a bond, free of

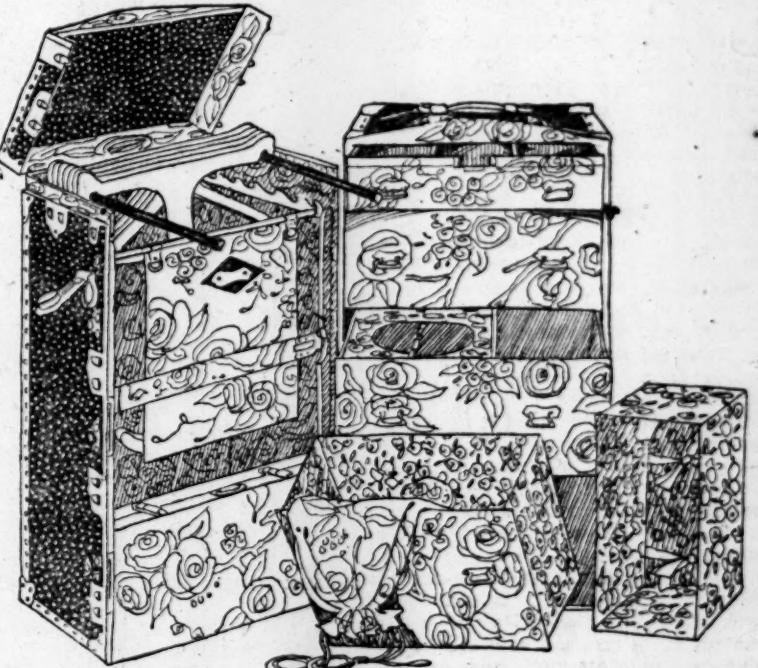
all taxes both in the United States and in all other countries, and therefore of great value for the purpose of international payment. At what rate of interest such bonds would have to be issued could be ascertained only from experience, but it is evident that a League of Nations bond, the interest and principal of which was guaranteed by every member of the League, would be the finest of securities that could be issued. Its issue would assure to American producers prompt payment of their accounts. At the present moment the chief security for the American credits created is the purchaser and the seller of the goods. Under such a plan as I have sketched, the security would not only be that of the purchaser and seller of the goods, but the collective credit of every member of the League of Nations. Having regard to the state of the exchanges and the state of the money markets of the world, the adoption of such a comprehensive plan for adjusting the situation cannot be further delayed without involving the danger of catastrophe."

### FRIEND TO PROHIBITION WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey has requested the clergy of that State to get together and communicate as a body and individually with Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, urging that the prohibition enforcement agent appointed for New Jersey be a man friendly to prohibition and not one affiliated with its enemies.

"Prepare for Southern and Pacific Coast Tours"



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We have pianos to offer you in uprights and grands from Steinway, Weber, Steinert, Steck, Vose, Kurtzmann, Ludwig, Estey, Shoninger, Brambach, Harwood, Elburn, J. & C. Fischer, Kloman & Nord, and many other makers.

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## DRY LAW EXTENSION TO FOREIGN LANDS

Power of Congress to Prohibit  
Citizens of United States From  
Engaging in Liquor Traffic in  
Other Countries Is Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commenting on a bill introduced in Congress to prohibit citizens of the United States from engaging in the liquor traffic in other countries, the wets say that such prohibition cannot be accomplished, but the drys remind them that Congress has power to extend any law of the United States to American consular districts in foreign countries.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, calls attention to the fact that the basis on which the legislation is sought in Congress is taken as extraterritoriality.

"This is a system," says Mr. Wheeler, "which has been developed with increasing power. It was included in the treaty of the United States with China in 1844. The treaty provided that all citizens of the United States who might commit any crime in China, should be subject to be tried and punished by the consul and other public functionary of the United States there to authorized, according to the law of the United States. The consuls in China became charges of the consular courts and their jurisdiction covered a variety of subjects. Inasmuch as many of these consuls were not especially versed in the law, it was decided to establish a United States court in China. The law was finally adopted in 1906 and the court opened for business in 1907. Judge Charles Lobinger is judge of the United States Court in China today.

In addition to any general laws which may be enforced in China, a number of special acts have been adopted by China which are enforced in that country. The act of 1906 created the United States Court for China. The act of 1915 regulated the traffic for pharmacy by Americans in China.

It is well established, therefore, that Congress has the power to enact laws governing its citizens in countries where extraterritorial privileges are established by treaties. There are a number of countries like China, where such legislation can apply and be enforced. In several of these countries there are no United States courts, but the law can be enforced by the American consuls.

The bill pending in Congress to prohibit American citizens and those owing allegiance to the United States from engaging in the beverage liquor traffic in such districts has the endorsement and backing of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the National Council made up from the temperance organizations in the United States and the leaders in the missionary boards."

## MUSIC

Philadelphia Musical Miscellany  
By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Mendelssohn Club has become a factor of great importance in the musical life of the city. It has just given its first subscription concert of the season, following the wise custom of the Bach Choir at Bethlehem, and drilling behind closed doors for many months before a public appearance. A familiar phenomenon is the choral society that seems to seek the platform for vanity's sake and the plaudits of indulgent relatives and admiring friends. This group of 100 singers is not afflicted by the egocentric passion for display.

The leader is N. Lindsay Norden, once an organist at St. Bartholomew's in New York for those famous vespers, and later leader of the *Eolian* Choir in Brooklyn, teaching it to sing the unaccompanied choral compositions of the Russian school. In these works Mr. Norden has now become one of the country's conceded specialists, and he has edited more than 100 anthems of this aggressively individual character. Sometimes they are caviare to the general, but an audience soon acquires the taste and admits the peculiar fascination, if an overdose is not administered all at once.

### Full Effort Given

It was felt the other night at the Mendelssohn Club Concert that all the singers worked all the time with all their might. For it is quite as much of an effort to make a pianissimo as to make a fortissimo. The tenors were unusually good; the second basses made a reverberant, abysmal underpinning, and the ranks of sopranos and contraltos had been filled not from the Blue Book, of the Social Register, but from a drastic competitive candidacy.

Arkhangel'sky's flexible and buoyant "The Brook" was particularly pleasing to the hearers; Gretchaninoff's "O Gladsome Light," a setting of the ancient hymn of Sophronius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, follows the gleam of a genuine devotional ardor. But the music was not all of Muscovite nativity. Mr. Norden's own profoundly spiritual and vigorous setting of the Twenty-Third Psalm, with its outstanding use of the men's voices, was a feature of the program. Only once was there an accompaniment—for the club motto that prefaced the concert.

The soloist was Mary Cavan of New York. She was better in light and dainty lyrics than in *Lia's* *Lament* from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," or the aria from Tschaiikowsky's "Pique Dame," for her voice is better adapted by nature to the concert-room

than to the opera house. She added as an encore Cadman's "The Moon Drops." It is interesting to know that such an authority as Doctor Eastman accepts Cadman's Indian music as informed by the American Indian's authentic mood and manner.

The Chamber Music Association gave its grateful membership the chance to hear a composition seldom presented—perhaps for the lack of competent combinations of experts, for

## THE NEW OXFORD OF TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Never in the life of the oldest inhabitant of the City of Oxford have the streets been as crowded as they are today. At certain times they are almost impassable, and woe betide the

Radcliffe Camera. If a seat is wanted in either of the latter two institutions it is advisable to get there before the opening hour. There is sure to be a crowd waiting outside even then, but it is the only chance of getting a seat. What will happen next term, when even a larger number of "freshers" is expected, it is not within the range of prophecy to predict, but at the opening of the present term 150 new readers were enrolled during the

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Arkansas Has Prosperous Year  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—On January 1, 1916, Arkansas went under statutory prohibition. A year later

engaged in industries which are producing something of value to the world and thereby have become an important element in meeting the call for an increased production of essentials. Every man formerly connected with the liquor traffic who has applied for a new position at the Illinois Freed Employment Bureau at Chicago, has been placed, according to W. C. Starkey, chief clerk of the bureau. Mr. Starkey told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the men who were formerly engaged in work connected with the liquor traffic are having no difficulty whatever in finding employment in other and useful lines of industry. It is said that the economic value of turning thousands of men in the liquor business into useful pursuits is already being felt.

### Much New Building Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Reports of the economic success of prohibition, even at this early stage of its operation, continue to be received in constantly increasing numbers, and are already indicating the probability of tremendous savings among state and county institutions. Sheriff Blodgett of Pen Yan, New York, said that "never before in the history of Yates County have so few persons been confined in jail. We used to have an average of 250; today we have 36." Middleton, New York, which has been under prohibition for more than a year, reports that it is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, a greater part of which is held to be due to the abolishment of liquor traffic from the city. Some of its former 32 saloon keepers have become successful merchants. In Nassau County, New York, the sheriff announces that he has "only 38 prisoners in jail, and only four of these are hoboes." Prohibition has reduced the number of prisoners 50 per cent. In the Connecticut state prison there were 567 prisoners a year ago. At the close of the year there were 120 vacant cells, and a prospective \$2,000,000 building may not be erected. These are only examples of what appears to be the rule everywhere. Millions of dollars' worth of new buildings will be made unnecessary through the operation of prohibition, to say nothing of the further immense savings in perpetual maintenance.

### Saving in Motor Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—One of the savings incident to the reduction of drunkenness in this city, due to the operation of prohibition, has been to the motor patrol wagons which used to be on the run about all the time, but which now do not leave their quarters sometimes for a week at a time. The saving in gasoline, tires, and other equipment will amount to a considerable sum annually.

The Republican Club chose as president George H. Ellis, of Newton; as secretary, Earl E. Davidson, of Brookline; and as treasurer, George A. Rich, of Foxboro. Vice-presidents, an executive committee, and an election committee were also chosen.

In the report of the executive committee, prepared before Mr. Coolidge issued his statement on Sunday, the initiative of the club in promoting the Coolidge "boom" is mentioned, and it is asserted that there is a strong Coolidge sentiment in the entire country.

The club has been engaged in naturalization work and was active in the support of Mr. Coolidge during the state campaign.

### BETTER ROADS IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Building of good roads throughout the State is expected to be stimulated to a great extent during the present year on account of the prospective increase in returns on automobile and truck licenses provided under a law which became effective the first of the year through a supreme court decision.

The law was enacted in the 1919 Legislature, and intended to be a companion measure to the \$50,000,000 road bond issue which was later defeated.

Henry Wood, state highway commissioner, estimates the license fees, or taxes, will aggregate \$2,000,000 this year.



South Aldates showing Tom Tower, Oxford

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the score is bestudied with difficulties. This was the passacaglia on a theme of Handel, for violin and cello, by Halvorsen. Johan Halvorsen is a Norwegian, born at Drammen. He was a pupil of Lindberg and Nordquist at the Stockholm Conservatory, and of Cesar Thomson in Liège, and for two decades he has conducted at the National Theater in Christiania. The passacaglia, flooded with Bach feeling and the Handel tradition, despite its puzzle problems for the fingers, is a work of genius. Some of the variations are comparatively simple, with their long drawn double stops that give the two instruments the four-square fullness of the string quartet; and then the mercurial change is to brisk, florid, coloratura flights, or a delicate patter of spiccato bowing that asks as much of the cello as of the nimble violin.

man who is in a hurry, although it is very seldom that anybody in Oxford is in a hurry, for the journey through the two main streets, "the Corn," and "the High," requires careful negotiation in order to prevent collision. Indeed, a university wag has suggested the passing of a new local by-law compelling pedestrians as well as bicycles to carry red rear lights.

The growth of the resident population of late, particularly during the last five years, has been abnormal. Whole districts sprang up just before the war, particularly in the north, south and east. Banbury Road and Woodstock Road, the two main roads leading out of Oxford to the north, are now continuous streets of houses as far as Summertown and Worcester, respectively. On the east, the three main roads, two leading respectively to Headington and Cowley, and the third to Ifley and Littlemore, are now lined with terrace and cottage houses, with intersecting streets of a like character; while on the south, or Abingdon Road side, the new town of Hinksey sprang up just before the war.

### Demand for More Houses

But building has perforce been stopped for five years and the cry is for more houses and the destruction of the slum property. For Oxford is no exception to the general rule that poverty and wealth, bad and good housing accommodation, repose side by side, and there are many bad conditions that require immediate and drastic remedies to be applied. There is considerable overcrowding, particularly in the older quarters on the south and west, many parts of which can only be described as slums. A new housing scheme is engaging the attention of the corporation but the proposals hitherto made have not met with general approval, owing to their inadequacy.

When the war denuded Oxford of its undergraduates, many lodging-house keepers retired, as they had made their "pile," and their premises were let to residents who have no desire to enter into business of this character. The result was that when the first full term after the war opened in October, a term so full as to overtop all previous records in the number of undergraduates coming into residence, by more than 500, there was not sufficient accommodation for the students. Army huts were erected in the grounds of some of the colleges, but still the cry for more rooms went up. The only way in which to meet the difficulty was to relax the rule which compelled all undergraduates to reside within a mile and a half from the center of the city. This distance was extended to three and a half miles—an amendment which has given a considerable impetus to the bicycle industry—and lodging-house keepers were no longer required to be licensed by the delegacy. Now there is a rumor that the delegacy is to be abolished by the delegacy. The large number of residential students, and the increased area of residence, has entailed much extra work on the proctors, hence the witty cartoon of the Punch artist, depicting a proctor rushing round the outskirts of the city on a motor-scooter, followed by his two "bullers" to see if all the undergraduates are indoors at the proper hour.

**Street Crowded**  
The streets are crowded with pedestrians, bicycles, and motor-cars; the lecture-rooms are filled, and so are the Bodleian Library and its offshoot,

first week, and there has been a steady increase every week since.

The number of women students, also, has increased considerably, possibly partly in view of the more than possible admission of women to the degrees of the older universities, which have been more conservative in the granting of these honors than the more modern institutions.

Khaki has almost entirely disappeared from the street, but there is a set look of grim determination and grit on the faces of the men now in residence, and the scars of war are not wanting to tell of what has happened in the immediate past. There is no time now for the foolhardiness which once was reckoned to be inseparable from university life, no inclination for "gown" to pick a quarrel with "town" and even the 5th of November this year, once so dreaded by the residents, when all who could remained within doors, passed without any untoward incident.

### Clubs Revived

All the clubs which have been in abeyance for five years have been revived, and there are now abundant opportunities for budding politicians, barristers, and clergymen to exercise and practice their oratorical and rhetorical powers. There is, however, one club which does not seem

to have reopened its doors. Prior to 1914, the Bullingdon was known as the "Club of Bloods." It was the rendezvous of the extravagant set, but, although an attempt has been made to revive it, it was unsuccessful. Not sufficient encouragement was received, for the wealthy now realize that the days of class and social distinctions, if not over, are rapidly nearing their end, or, at any rate, they must not be emphasized.

Each college has its club and debating society, in addition to its common room, and there are numerous societies, in addition to the "Union," where men of like tastes or religious opinions, may meet for discussion and conference. For instance, there is the Adler Society, which has just entertained the Chief Rabbi, the Newman Society, and a number of other organizations.

To add to the gayety of university life, there is now in residence a Buddhist monk, who wears the bright yellow robe of his mendicant order.

Each college has its club and debating society, in addition to its common room, and there are numerous societies, in addition to the "Union," where men of like tastes or religious opinions, may meet for discussion and conference.

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Houston 708 Main Street

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KANSAS CITY 215 Ozark Blvd.

MILWAUKEE 630 Caswell Block

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CLASS B TOURNEY MAKES HEADWAY

**Victory of Reginald Roome of the Yale Club Is the Sole Surprise of the Day's Play**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Class B squash tennis championship tournament started in real earnest on the courts of the Yale Club Monday. All but two of the matches of the upper half of the second round were completed, and two in the lower half were played ahead of schedule.

Through a default, R. V. Mahon, the hard-hitting athlete of the Columbia Club, advanced to the fourth round. E. J. Clapp and J. A. Vinton of the Yale Club team—leaders in the metropolitan team championship—were compelled to default, and their places were filled by the addition of L. J. Doyle, a Princeton Club representative, and W. H. Day of Plainfield, New Jersey. The only surprise of the day was the defeat of Jesse Hoyt of the Princeton Club by Reginald Roome, a player of the Yale Club.

Among the favorites who won their matches in actual play were R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club; Clyde Martin and H. R. Stern, Yale Club, and J. A. Richards, Harvard Club. A number of players advanced by default, notably Hewitt Morgan and A. H. Tones of the Harvard Club and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club.

Roome lost the first game and then won the second by steadiness of play. In the third Hoyt held the advantage until the score was 13 to 8 in his favor; then he eased off somewhat on his speed, and Roome, taking advantage of the opportunity, brought the score to 14-all, then 16-all. The service then changed hands several times until Roome managed to capture the extra point by a skillfully placed return, winning the match. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round  
J. F. Trounstein, Yale Club, defeated G. H. Breed, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-11.

Second Round  
J. R. Greenwood, Princeton Club, defeated Donald McClellan, Columbia Club, by default.

R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, defeated Jim O'Rourke, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-8. A. H. Tones, Harvard Club, defeated Kenneth Kunhardt, Columbia Club, by default.

L. A. Coffin, Columbia Club, defeated A. B. Humpstone, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-11. Clyde Martin, Yale Club, defeated F. D. Shaw, Columbia Club, 15-4, 15-8.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated John Munroe, Harvard Club, by default.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated S. P. Hayward, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-11.

Hewitt Morgan, Morgan Club, defeated D. H. Reed, Harvard Club, by default.

F. G. Sellers, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-4.

C. J. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated Leonard Beckman, Princeton Club, by default.

H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated D. J. Rochester, Squash Club, 15-8, 15-8.

J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, defeated G. B. Faber, Plainfield, 15-1, 15-1.

J. F. Faber, Yale Club, defeated W. G. Seaman Jr., Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-11.

H. C. McClintock, Yale Club, defeated R. F. Potter, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-11.

R. D. Roome, Yale Club, defeated Jesse Hoyt, Princeton Club, 9-15, 15-5, 17-16.

Third Round  
R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, defeated J. R. Greenwood, Princeton Club, by default.

## SKATING CARNIVAL OPENS IMPRESSIVELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SARANAC LAKE, New York.—With hundreds of visitors already in town for the three-day midwinter carnival which opens here today, and with the Pontiac rink in perfect condition, there is much speculation over the results of the United States championship races in the 220-yard and one-mile events.

There are 30 entries. While Joseph Moore, the New York champion representing the Lake Placid Skating Association, is the favorite, it is expected that there will be a sharp contest between Moore and the other strong skaters who have arrived.

Among the other entries are J. S. Rogers of Boston, Massachusetts, representing the New England Skating Association; Russell Wheeler of Montreal, Quebec; Leslie Boyd of New York; William Steinmetz of Chicago; Ray Bryant of Lake Placid, New York, and Edmund Horton of Saranac Lake, who is likely to win the 220 and 440-yard events. There will be several events in the junior class.

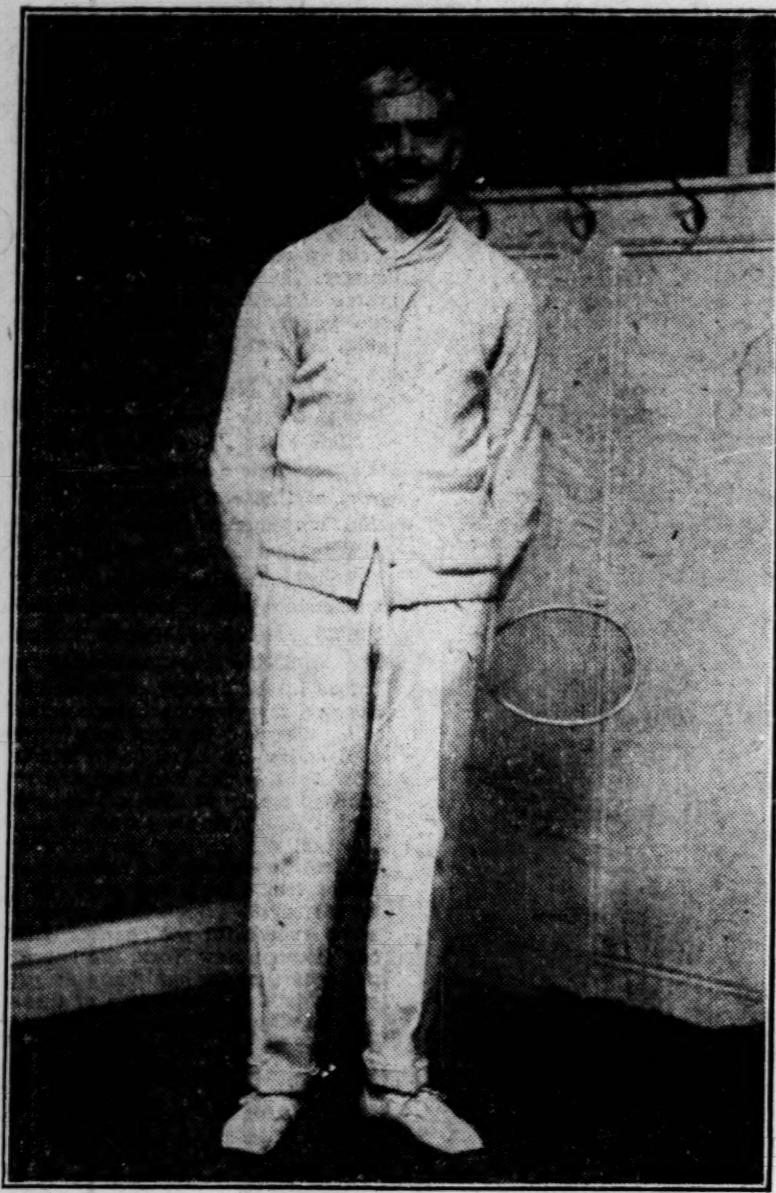
The town is dressed in the colors of the rainbow for the carnival, which opens this morning with a procession of decorated floats. At the head of the parade will ride Miss Helen Distin, who has been elected Queen of the Carnival.

## WASHINGTON WINS BASKETBALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—University of Washington won the initial basketball game of the Pacific Coast Inter-collegiate Conference from the University of Oregon, Saturday by a score of 28 to 26. Excellent teamwork and accurate passing featured the game, both teams displaying an aggressive style of play that made the score an exceptionally high one.

The first half started with both teams playing at their highest speed, and the scoring was about even, until the last few minutes of the first period neither team leading at any time by more than two points. In the last two minutes Washington made four bas-



Sir G. A. Thomas, who won three London Badminton championships

kets, and Oregon succeeded in placing one foul. The half ended with Washington leading, the score being 20 to 13. Washington led at all times during the second half. At one time, however, Oregon was within four points of the leaders. The desperate attempts to score by long shots in the last moments of the game availed them nothing. The winners scored steadily and consistently throughout the last period.

## CHICAGO BASKETBALL FIVE BEATS MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In an exhibition of poor basketball, University of Chicago defeated its traditional rival, University of Michigan, here Saturday by a score of 49 to 22. It was the third straight victory for Chicago. The Wolverines started offensively, scoring the first basket, but the Maroons soon jumped ahead and piled up a lead of 10 to 14 by the end of the opening half.

Michigan's defense stiffened somewhat at the beginning of the second half, but Chicago's scoring machine soon recovered its momentum and increased its advantage steadily until substitutes replaced the whole team.

Michigan used up its entire string of reserves, and was compelled to seek permission to send one man in a second time after he had been ruled out on foul. Brilliant dribbling and all-round fast floor work by R. B. Birkoff '21 featured the Chicago attack, while Vollmer '20 scored the most baskets for Chicago. R. J. Dunne '22 acting Wolverine captain, played the best defensive game for Michigan, while William Henderson '22 did the best scoring.

Men's Doubles Open Championship—Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss H. Hogarth defeated Miss C. L. Radeglia and Miss V. Elton, 15-11, 15-13.

Men's Doubles Open Championship—Sir G. A. Thomas and A. F. Engelbach defeated P. V. Dupré and W. F. Page, 15-8, 18-13.

## FLUCTUATING FORM OF LEADING CLUBS

## FIRST DIVISION OF FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

		Goals
W. D. L. F. A. P.		
West Bromwich	17	0 6 67 30 34
Burnley	13	6 6 23 36 32
Newcastle United	12	5 7 31 21 29
Bolton Wanderers	11	7 4 45 35 29
Sunderland	10	9 45 33 28
Chelsea	12	3 9 35 27 24
Arsenal	8	9 6 37 35 25
Sheffield United	10	5 10 42 41 25
Bradford	9	6 8 37 32 34
Notts County	11	2 10 44 41 24
Manchester City	9	6 9 45 45 24
Middlesbrough	9	6 9 27 38 24
Leeds	8	7 4 42 39 23
Derby County	7	7 10 25 36 21
Bradford City	6	7 12 37 47 19
Blackburn Rovers	6	7 11 31 50 19
Preston North End	6	5 13 32 56 17
Oldham Athletic	7	2 13 25 34 16
Sheffield Wednesday	4	6 14 18 38 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Georgia School of Technology encountered Clemson College here, Saturday evening, and chalked up its third successive win of the season. Georgia Tech outplayed the visitors, and, leading early in the first half, were never headed. The final score was 32 to 17. B. S. Colbert '20 of Clemson was the star for the losers, while Capt. G. R. Frazier '21 of Tech played well for Tech. The summary:

GEORGIA TECH WINS FROM CLEMSON FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The release by the St. Louis Americans of Catcher Walter Mayer to the Washington Club, of the same league, and Catcher Ernest Fallente and pitchers Harold Hade and Thomas Lukovic to the Mobile Southern League Club, has been announced.

ST. LOUIS RELEASES FOUR

The first half started with both teams playing at their highest speed, and the scoring was about even, until the last few minutes of the first period neither team leading at any time by more than two points. In the last two minutes Washington made four bas-

United proved too much for Aston Villa, thus completing a trio of victories, of which perhaps the most unexpected was that of Sunderland, who had previously lost three games running.

By way of contrast to these results, on the Saturday following, in addition to the victory of the leaders above mentioned, Burnley succeeded in making a draw on the Aston Villa ground, though they could not prevent Clem Stephenson from getting through their defense twice. Their failure to secure the full points did not affect their position in the League standing, though the margin of difference between them and the leaders was increased to 2 points. While the first two clubs improved on previous form, the third and fourth clubs showed inability to overcome what appeared to be the weakest of opposition. Oldham Athletic are at present only second from the bottom of the standing, but visiting Newcastle they succeeded in defeating the United by the only goal of the game before the biggest crowd at a First Division game, one of 45,000. Derby County, another club within the lowest half dozen, at home to Sunderland, did well in defeating the visitors by 3 to 1.

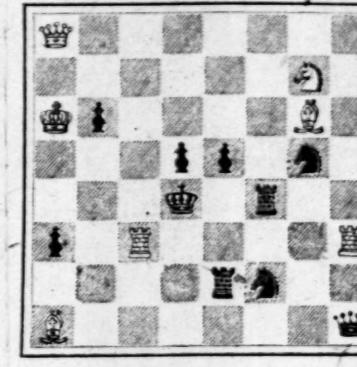
The immediate results of these defeats for members of the leading quartet was that the Bolton Wanderers displaced Sunderland and took the fourth place in the table, and Chelsea, whose victory with a much rearranged team, over Manchester United at Manchester, was a smart performance, now only a point behind Sunderland. One of the most creditable results of the day was Sheffield Wednesday's draw with Everton at Liverpool, for the Wednesday day was at the bottom of the standing.

For high scoring, West Bromwich took the palm with their five against the Rovers, but Middlesbrough followed up their 4-to-0 success of two days earlier with another victory by 4 to 1 against Preston North End. Again Elliott was to the fore and scored a couple. Other players who netted twice were S. H. Fazackerley of Sheffield United, Miller of Liverpool, and J. G. Cock of Chelsea.

## CHESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

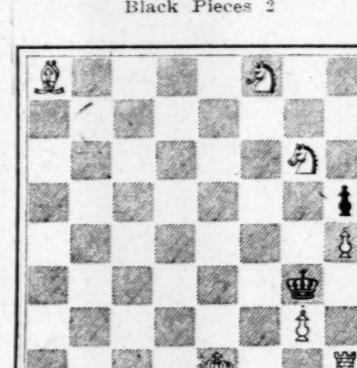
PROBLEM NO. 125  
By Murray W. Marble  
Black Pieces 10



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 126

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
By James W. Harper, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England  
Black Pieces 2



White to play and mate in 3 moves

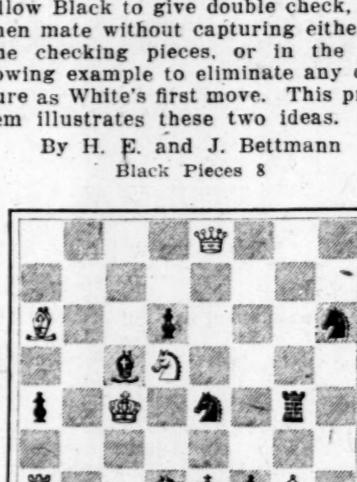
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 123. Q-K16  
No. 124. 1. Q-Q7 P-Q5 or Kt4

2. Kt-K7 KxP  
3. Kt-K8 P-Kt3  
4. Q-Q8 Kt-K1  
5. Q-K12 Kt-K2  
6. P-Q4 B-K12  
7. Q-Q3 Castles  
8. B-K13 P-QKt3  
9. P-QB3 B-K12  
10. Q-Kt2 Q-R3  
11. Q-Kt3 P-K5  
12. P-QR5 Q-KB3  
13. Kt-K6 Q-B4  
14. P-K5 Kt-K5  
15. QxQ P-KR3  
16. BxP(B4) P-KR3  
17. Kt-K2 P-Kt2  
18. P-Kt1 Kt-K2  
19. Kt-K3 B-Q4  
20. P-QB4 B-K12  
21. Kt-KR5 Kt-K1  
22. P-Kt1 B-K13  
23. Kt-B6ch Q-R3  
24. Kt-Q4 Kt-Q4  
25. R-Q5 Kt-K1  
26. R-KR3 Kt-K1  
27. P-Kt1 KR-K  
28. R-Q1 P-R4  
29. P-K14 B-K3  
30. R-QR7 B-Q6ch  
31. RxQBP B-K3  
32. R-KB7 P-K6ch  
33. R-QK7 P-K7ch  
34. P-K8 R-K7ch  
35. K-K13 B-K5ch  
36. KxR BxR  
37. K-B2 KxP  
38. P-KxPch KxP  
39. R-R7ch KxP  
40. RxB R-K3  
41. P-Q5 R-Q3  
42. BxP R-K3  
43. B-K13 R-Q5ch  
44. B-B7 R-Q5ch  
45. K-B4 R-Q5ch  
46. K-K3 R-Q5ch

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
Following the extensive Cross Checkers came the Task idea, in the evolution of the two-move problem, where the composer's plan is to accomplish a given result, such as to allow Black to give double check, and then mate without capturing either of the checking pieces, or in the following example to eliminate any capture as White's first move. This problem illustrates these two ideas.

By H. E. and J. Bettmann  
Black Pieces 8



White to play and mate in 2 moves

NOTES

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire County Chess Association, England, was held at Burton-on-Trent. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sir R. A. Cooper, Bart., M. P.; treasurer, Mr. Siddons; secretary, Mr. O. L. Browne (Burton); captain, Mr. H. E. Price (Birmingham); committee, Messrs. F. Beebe (Walsall), H. H. Norman (Wolverhampton), W. C. Hinley (North Staffordshire), H. V. Layton (Burton), and W. V. Crosbie (Hanley).

It was decided to enter the Hickman cup (club championship) and also the M. C. C. U. county championship. Some of the London League results are as follows:

London ... 8½ Battersea ... 7½  
Bromley ... 8½ Oldham ... 7½  
London Kentish ... 8½ Kensington ... 7½  
Metropolitan ... 9½ Leyton ... 7½  
North London ... 9½ Hampstead ... 6½  
Brixton ... 14 Maurice ... 2  
West London ... 9 Bohemians ... 5  
Metropolitan ... 9 Kensington ... 7  
Hampstead ... 9½ Islington ... 6½  
London ... 8½ Leyton ... 7½

While the halfback line is of satisfactory strength, the question of the fullbacks presents greater difficulties. Both are seniors. Two capable goal keepers have been found in W. T. Coles, a freshman, and in E. T. Brett.

The forward line has been subjected to many changes in the course of selection so that it is not of much importance to compare the respective performances of the two universities. Starting results are notoriously common during the transitional stages of finding out the best talent, and the two hockey sides have been no exception. J. E. L. Warren made a great debut in his first trial match for the varsity when he scored six goals in the center-forward position, but G. P. Morris has recently been undertaking those duties with success. On his right he has had a great player, a freshman by the way, from Marlborough, T. W. Mansergh, who is practically certain of his "blue." As a pair, he and N. M.

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## HALT IN PRICE OF COTTON GOODS

Action of the Federal Reserve Bank Has Greater Effect in Curbing Speculation in Commodities Than in Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There came a pause in the headlong advance of prices in the cotton goods markets during last week. The signal set by the Federal Reserve Bank when it materially increased the rates for rediscount of commercial paper was something even the most optimistic speculator did not dare to ignore. The action had very little effect in the general securities markets, but it did have a vigorous effect in the commodity markets, and that is just what it was designed to do. The speculation in the stock markets can and will be curbed in another way, but the raising of the rediscount rates has not only made it more expensive to accumulate huge stocks of commodities for speculative purposes, but it has given notice that the banks regard such practice as unsound, and do not propose to be parties to it. Fortunately, those who have large commitments of cotton goods that they have been expecting upon delivery to finance chiefly on borrowed capital, have taken the hint at once and have proceeded to dispose of some of their contracts. There has been no panic-stricken rush to unload, but steady offering of goods from second hands, which perceptibly softened prices in the gray goods markets and brought about declines of as much as a cent a yard on some constructions of print cloth yarn fabrics.

## A Deterrent to Buyers

The same factors which forced speculative holders of goods to liquidate at least partially, have deterred buyers from placing orders beyond their minimum needs. The whole cloth market has thus been slowed up without the introduction of the pessimistic element which accompanies demoralization. The mills have made no attempt to combat the movement, nor have they been willing to meet the price reductions. They have had no need to do so, as practically all of them are so well sold ahead that they can well afford to wait a readjustment in the market for the purpose of putting business on a sound foundation.

Strange as it may seem, the situation has not in the least shaken the confidence of merchants in the holding power of the present day price levels. The demand is amply sufficient to absorb the offerings from second hands without seriously disturbing prices, they claim, and as long as the need for goods is so far in excess of the capacity of the mills to supply, no arbitrary action by bankers or any other body of men can obviate the necessity of high prices. It is pointed out that the advance in the retail selling price of cotton goods is much in excess of the average increase in the price of commodities, but as an offset to this, the price of silk has jumped even faster than that of cotton, and many have been forced to substitute cotton in place of silk fabric.

The need of the automobile industry in the way of cotton fabrics has been astonishingly large, and is being filled from a supply that is already inadequate to meet the normal volume of the regular demand.

## Future Business Restricted

Fine cotton fabrics made from combed yarns have been relatively stronger than the coarser cloths, but the volume of business has been limited owing to the well-sold condition of the mills and their reluctance to accept further long future deliveries except as an act of special favor to an old established customer. Demand for fancy shirtings has been very strong and of seemingly inexhaustible volume, while the trend of the new season's styles toward fine lawns and organdies for dresses has resulted in a rush to secure such fine yarn goods while they can still be bought.

Yarns are probably the strongest division of the entire cotton goods market and there seems no hope of filling the orders that are being offered. Medium and coarser numbers are now getting scarce and southern mills are fully as reluctant to sell as those of New England. The prices asked are naturally very high, and in some cases fully 10 per cent above last week's figures. Buyers of the finer numbers, for which the highest prices are exacted, are showing some hesitation about placing new orders. They think that there will be a large amount of this yarn imported as soon as the foreign spinners can supply it and they prefer to wait for an opportunity to obtain what they need from foreign sources, rather than buy at the present prices.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK, New York—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation in the last three years spent approximately \$125,000,000 for new construction and charged more than \$80,000,000 to earnings for depreciation and amortization, a total of \$205,000,000, or a sum nearly equal to the combined capital stock and bonded debt of the company. Last year the company paid off \$22,500,000 7 per cent notes, \$15,000,000 before maturity.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: Elec Stor Bat 130, G Asphalt com 113, Lehigh Nav 63 1/2, Lake Superior 204, Phila Co 40%, Phila Co pf 35, Phila Elec 25 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 25%, Phila Tract 61 1/2, Union Tract 26, United Gas Imp 54%.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am Can	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Car & Fy	127 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	1/2
Am Int Corp	108 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	1 1/2
Am Locom	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	1/2
Am Smelters	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1/2
Am Sugar	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	1/2
Am Tel & Tel	125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	1/2
Am Women	149 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	151 1/2	1/2
Anaconda	61	62	61	62	1/2
Atchison	82	83 1/2	82	83 1/2	1/2
A G & W L	161 1/2	163 1/2	161 1/2	163 1/2	1/2
B & O	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2	1/2
Bald Loco	114 1/2	118	112	116 1/2	1/2
Beth Steel B	95 1/2	97	95 1/2	97	1/2
Can Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	1/2
Can Leather	127	128	127	128	1/2
Chi, M & St P	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1/2
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Corn Prod	84	85 1/2	84	85	1/2
Crucible Steel	225 1/2	223 1/2	223 1/2	228 1/2	1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
Cudl & Johnson	137	140	137	140	3/4
Chandl & Co	20	20	19 1/2	20	3/4
Goodrich	78 1/2	79	77 1/2	79	1/2
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1/2
Int Paper	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	1/2
Kennecott	20 1/2	31	20 1/2	21	1/2
Marine	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
Marine pf	97 1/2	98	97	98	1/2
Max Motor	31	31	31	31	1/2
Max Pacific	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Max Pet	197	204 1/2	198	204 1/2	1/2
Midvale	19 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	1/2
N Y N Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Pan Am Pet	93 1/2	96	92 1/2	95 1/2	1/2
Pan Am Pet B	89 1/2	92	89 1/2	91 1/2	1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42	42	42	1/2
Pierce-Arrow	67 1/2	71 1/2	66 1/2	69 1/2	1/2
Platt	75 1/2	75 1/2	71 1/2	75 1/2	1/2
Prop & Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	108 1/2	110	108 1/2	110	1/2
Sinclair	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
So Pacific	100	100 1/2	100	100	1/2
Studebaker	101	105 1/2	100 1/2	104	1/2
Texas Co	201	204 1/2	201	203	1/2
Texas & Pacific	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Transcon Oil	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1/2
Utah Copper	75	76	75 1/2	75 1/2	1/2
U.S. Pacific	122	122	121 1/2	122	1/2
U.S. Rubber	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	1/2
U.S. Smelting	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	1/2
U.S. Steel	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	1/2
U.S. Realty	52	53 1/2	52 1/2	53	1/2
Westinghouse	53	53 1/2	53	53	1/2
Willys-Overland	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Worthington Pump	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	1/2

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 31s	95.80	95.90	95.80	95.84
Lib 1st 4s	91.68	91.68	91.68	91.68
Lib 2d 4s	90.80	90.80	90.70	90.70
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	92.20	92.20	92.10	92.30
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	91.20	91.20	91.10	91.20
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	90.50	90.50	90.40	90.50
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	91.20	91.50	91.20	91.42
Vict 4 1/2s	95.34	95.00	94.90	95.32
Vict 3 1/2s	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.34

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
City of Paris 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97 1/2	
A A Ch com	*92 1/2	2 1/2
Am Wool com	153 1/2	2 1/2
Am Zinc	191 1/2	
Am Zinc	151 1/2	
Arizona Com	12 1/2	
Booth Fish	13 1/2	
Brown Elevated	64	
Boston & Maine</		

## HIGH-GRADE FILMS MOST PROFITABLE

Supporters of Massachusetts Bill for State Censorship of Motion Pictures Find Cooperation Is Constantly Widening

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Motion pictures that show real art and beauty, that are high grade and instructive or full of wholesome fun, and free from things degrading, have conclusively proved themselves superior attractions and producers of the greatest profits, say those who are supporting the bill for state censorship of motion pictures now before the Massachusetts Legislature. It is fundamental, they say, that those things which are constructive and commendable always bring in the biggest receipts in the end. And these people feel certain that the film industry will come to recognize that point.

The state committee on motion pictures, that originated the censorship bill, has received a cooperation that seems to be at once large and spontaneous. Already 124 state-wide and local organizations, covering a considerable range of civic, educational, and religious activities, have joined the promoters of the measure. These include 42 clubs of the State and Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, 33 social organizations, four ministers' associations, and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and other groups.

The executive committee on motion pictures has been enlarged to include representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Grange, the Woman Suffrage Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parents' League, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Public opinion in Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, and Fall River is evidently working strong for state censorship. Hundreds of individuals throughout the State have written to the committee headquarters affirming their favor of the bill. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and other colleges, as well as high schools, are holding debates upon the subject.

Chiefs of police at least two cities of Massachusetts have stated evidence that boys under arrest have confessed to being led to the offenses by motion pictures that they had attended. And the police in some of the cities are giving active support of the censorship bill. A social worker recently said that what he and his coworkers were endeavoring to establish in the thoughts of young people, the film in a much more efficient way, because a much more striking way, managed to break down.

He also declared the motion picture business to be an amusement and an educational enterprise, and that it could be these and at the same time be a highly remunerative business enterprise. That the public has a stake in this matter has been clearly recognized, he further said. Those who urge censorship often stress the point that what they desire is not to in any way curtail or in any way injure the motion picture business, but rather to promote it by helping it to realize its unlimited opportunities in the way of making the world a better place in which to live.

A former manager of a motion picture theater, one who was a supporter of the National Board of Review, is now a leading advocate of the state censorship bill.

## STRIKES IN CANADA AFFECT LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Unemployment amongst members of the trade unions in Canada increased from 2,711 at the beginning of November, to 3,581 at the beginning of December. According to returns received from more than 4700 firms, there was a slight decline in the total volume of employment throughout Canada at the beginning of December, which decline continued and became pronounced near the end of the month, due to the slackening of the Christmas trade, and to a period of stock taking. A drop in employment at the end of the month was recorded in all provinces. The various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received about 35,000 applications for employment, were notified of 26,000 vacancies, and made about 21,000 regular placements and 6400 casual placements during December, as compared with 38,000 applications, 34,700 vacancies, 26,400 regular placements, and 5500 casual placements in November.

Twenty-two strikes were in force during December, involving about 3000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 45,960 working-days. Seven of these strikes commenced during that month and thirteen were still in existence when the month closed. These affected 1695 workpeople. During this month there was another rise in the cost of living, according to The Canadian Gazette. The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$14.75 at the middle of the month, as compared with \$14.27 for November, 1918, \$13.63 for December, 1918, and \$7.59 for December, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices rose to 322.7 for December, as compared with 307.7 for November, 1918, 238.8 for December, 1918, and 187.6 for December, 1914.

## BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Col.

E. Slater, prohibition commissioner for this province, in addressing a meeting of the People's Prohibition Association here, gave it as his opinion that British Columbians have much

## NO UNREST OVER DRY LAW FOUND

Associated Charities Official Says Prohibition, on the Other Hand, Is Giving Hundreds "First Taste of Happy Living"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts — Motion pictures that show real art and beauty, that are high grade and instructive or full of wholesome fun, and free from things degrading, have conclusively proved themselves superior attractions and producers of the greatest profits, say those who are supporting the bill for state censorship of motion pictures now before the Massachusetts Legislature. It is fundamental, they say, that those things which are constructive and commendable always bring in the biggest receipts in the end. And these people feel certain that the film industry will come to recognize that point.

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## EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF WOMAN WORKER

Director of Bureau of Women's Organization in Boston Points Out the Demands Made as the Result of New Conditions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"It being fully recognized that women have come into industry to stay, it must be further realized as indicative of fundamental changes to follow—in the field of education and in social reconstruction," says Miss Florence Jackson, director of the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the bureau celebrating its tenth anniversary this week.

"Girls in the high schools, in the colleges, and in the special schools are looking more and more into the future from a vocational standpoint. They are going to demand an education more directly applied to the fields in which they are particularly interested, and they will want the most intelligent and honest vocational guidance that can be obtained."

### Need of Vocational Library

"There ought to be a vocational library in Boston. This need not be large, but well selected and ably maintained. A library of this kind could be nourished and fed by organizations that are now giving vocational assistance. Like other similar undertakings, the vocational library would be promoted first by private groups; then as soon as it has proved its worth to the people, they would demand that it be made a public institution, as a department in the public library, for instance. There is such a department in the New York Public Library, and it is said to be rendering a big service."

"There would also be a tremendous gain for efficiency if Boston could have a clearing house for the some 70 non-commercial employment bureaus and placement agencies in the city. As it is now, a person coming to the city and desiring vocational advice, or a position in some particular field, or if an employer wants a certain position filled, either one of these may refer to seven or eight of the bureaus and agencies before finding what he is after, and even then, perhaps, be disappointed. A clearing house, which would not really place anyone, but would know just what bureaus or agencies to recommend to meet the need of the applicant, would save much duplication of effort, and should, through coordination, make all the bureaus and agencies themselves more effective."

### Opportunity for Service

"Believing that there is a wide opportunity for service in vocational work, the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union gives two vocational service fellowships to promising young women. This prepares them as high-grade directors in the work. They are given experience at practically every desk in this office; they are given special academic courses in a Boston university and are also given laboratory experience in bureaus corresponding to this one in cities like New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago. We have recently learned that the offices in one or two of these cities are contemplating fellowships after the same plan."

### CANADA MAY BUILD BIG OCEAN LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Hon. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion, announced in a speech at a banquet of the Dominion Marine Association, that the government had under consideration the building of big passenger steamships, in connection with the Canadian National Railways. "Our Canadian shipbuilders having demonstrated that they can build freight ships," said the Minister, "I am happy to tell you that on representations which have been made to them for the need of passenger ships of a one-class type—that is, a passenger ship of 15,000 gross tons, with a speed of 18 knots, and carrying both passengers and freight—the government has given consideration to the building of such a type of steel vessel. It has no intention of ordering one outside of Canada, but it is the intention of the government to have these passenger ships built in this country by our Canadian workmen, and to use Canadian materials."

"If ever the time comes," the Minister continued, "that Canada finds it necessary to build ships of war in this country, I am satisfied that Canadian shipbuilders will be able to build any war craft that may be required of them."

In a survey of the government's shipbuilding program, Mr. Ballantyne stated that there were at present 60 ships under construction, so that by next year there should be 360,000 tonnage constructed. There were now 23 vessels in commission, ranging from ships of 3750 tons to 10,500 tons, which were built at the Halifax shipyards. The capital invested in shipyards amounted to \$47,000,000, and the number of men engaged was 23,500. In addition, there were 25,000 men engaged in ship furnishing and repairing, and all the labor and material entering into these workshops was produced in Canada. Moreover, Canada was able to produce these ships at as low a cost as any other nation, and in some cases at even less cost. At present, the government was able to close contracts at \$25 a ton less than for the week ending December 26.

### EMPLOYMENT DECLINE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There was a decline in the volume of employment in Canada for the week ending December 20, according to the employment service of Canada, which is a branch of the Department of Labor. The decline in employment was chiefly noticeable in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while an improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Reports were received by the department from 4443 firms, these firms reporting 65,774 persons on pay roll, as compared with 66,521 on pay roll for the week ending December 13—a decrease of 2047 persons, or 3-10 per cent.

A further decline of 2932 persons was anticipated for the week ending December 27, representing largely declines incident to the closing of the holiday season and to the usual stock-taking period. Reports from employers for the week ending December 13 indicated a reduction in staff of 4851 persons, with a further reduction in staff anticipated of 1646 persons for the week ending December 26.

### TRAINING FOR SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Soldiers' Settlement Board will shortly establish a training school for prospective settlers at Estey, Alberta, for the purpose of training former soldiers in the

### CHINA SOCIETY REPORTS ON WORK

Formed to Promote Friendly Relations With United States, It Is Seeking to Have China's Rights in Shantung Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If this society can help make it unnecessary for China to become a military nation, it will contribute substantially to the peace of the world," said Andrew B. Humphrey, director, in his report of the year's work of the China Society of America, at its annual meeting. This China society, he explained, was organized at the time of the establishment of the Republic of China, and its first work was to aid that new republic in securing official recognition by the United States.

The fundamental chartered purpose of the society, the report states, is the promotion of friendly relations between China and the United States. It stands unequivocally for the undivided territorial and political sovereignty of China; contends that concessions wrung from China under duress should be restored, and that she be allowed to make her own customs rates, as do other nations, and asks the outside world to join with her in her determined effort to abolish the importation of opium and other drugs. The society entertains all prominent Chinese visiting the United States.

The matter of foreign exchange was a very serious one to Canada. The latter's adverse trade balance due to the United States had to be met. The people of the West Indies were in precisely the same position, except that their exchange rates were higher. Speaking of the benefits accruing to the United States owing to having within its boundaries both northern and southern lands, which made the interstate trade very large, Mr. Macaulay said that the situation in Canada and the West Indies was different. Canada was a great country, but all her products were those of a northern country only, while in the West Indies the reverse was the case, its products being only tropical.

In this regard, Mr. Macaulay said: "Canada buys much of her tropical products from the United States, and the West Indies their northern products from that country. If the northern and southern sections of the Empire which are located in America were but to enter into a partnership, so to speak, in order that each should buy from the other instead of from the United States, they would cancel a large part, at least, of each other's indebtedness to that country, and thus do much to solve each other's problems."

Mr. Macaulay went on to say that the 20 per cent preferential agreement between Canada and the British West Indies, while beneficial, was not sufficient. Canada was at the present time buying goods from the United States which the British West Indies could supply equally well. Canada was sure of the market in the West Indies for her flour, and the West Indies a market for her sugar in the Dominion. He strongly advocated the increasing of the present preference of 20 per cent, which would mean that the trade which is British would be kept within the Empire.

The society reports a constant call for Chinese servants and farm laborers, for interpreters, for assistance in settling industrial disputes involving Chinese, as well as for information for manufacturers and export houses as to opportunities for business and trade in China. The society desires to establish a library and bureau of information and publicity to collect data of interest to American business men, so that pertinent business inquiries may be answered promptly.

"When the China Society suspended activities in 1915 on account of the war," says the report, "we had a membership of about 500. When we reorganized last January about 200 of the old members responded. Since that time 1300 new members have been added to our list, so that our membership is now 1500. These new members have come to us voluntarily and mostly because of the Shantung campaign."

REDUCES SILVER COIN VALUE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to an order recently published in the Canadian Gazette, the government has reduced the value of silver coins in Canada, the object of this step being to prevent the sale of currency as bullion. The order states that from January 1, 1920, the standard for silver coins of the currency of Canada shall be that of 1000 parts of weight, 800 shall be of fine silver and 200 of alloy. The former standard was 925 parts of fine silver to 75 of alloy, and at that rate Canadian and British silver coins had the highest silver content of those of any country. The United States silver coinage contains 900 parts silver. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in speaking of the reduction, said that it would bring Canadian coinage to the same level as that of many other countries and would check the melting of silver coins for the purpose of selling as silver. He added that with the rise in the price of bar silver, much Canadian silver coinage had been disappearing from circulation, and there was no doubt that it was being used for bullion purposes.

PLANS FOR SHORT BALLOT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

FRANKFORT, Kentucky—Kentucky may take advanced ground with the short ballot. The state Senate committee on constitutional amendments is preparing a bill to be introduced into the Legislature.

"If ever the time comes," the Minister continued, "that Canada finds it necessary to build ships of war in this country, I am satisfied that Canadian shipbuilders will be able to build any war craft that may be required of them."

In a survey of the government's shipbuilding program, Mr. Ballantyne stated that there were at present 60 ships under construction, so that by next year there should be 360,000 tonnage constructed. There were now 23 vessels in commission, ranging from ships of 3750 tons to 10,500 tons, which were built at the Halifax shipyards. The capital invested in shipyards amounted to \$47,000,000, and the number of men engaged was 23,500. In addition, there were 25,000 men engaged in ship furnishing and repairing, and all the labor and material entering into these workshops was produced in Canada. Moreover, Canada was able to produce these ships at as low a cost as any other nation, and in some cases at even less cost. At present, the government was able to close contracts at \$25 a ton less than for the week ending December 26.

COBALT SILVER SHIPMENTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The camp here recently made a record, when 221 bars of silver valued at over \$300,000 were shipped. The total amount of the shipment was 221,000 odd ounces of fine silver.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"RUDDIGORE" REVIVED  
IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Ruddigore, or The Witch's Curse," a supernatural opera in two acts by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by the Society of American Singers at the Park Theater, New York City, evening of January 19, 1920. The cast:

Robin Oakapple ..... Frank Moulan  
Richard Dauntless ..... Craig Campbell  
Sir Despard Murgatroyd William Danforth  
Old Adam Goodheart ..... Bertie Peacock  
Rose Maybird ..... Gladys Caldwell  
Mad Margaret ..... Cora Tracy  
Dame Hannah ..... Sarah Edwards  
Zora ..... Sallie Keith  
Ruth ..... Jean Ireland  
Sir Roderic Murgatroyd Herbert Waterhouse

NEW YORK, New York—Some one used to say to the audience, in the midst of one of the Cohan revues, "This is the silliest show I was ever to." That line, even with its ungrammatical climax, was spoken in the spirit in which Gilbert and Sullivan must have written "Ruddigore." The piece is not exactly silly, of course. It is merely a wildly improbable, irresponsible, carefree travesty of melodrama, into whose words and music the world's most famous and possibly most successful pair of collaborators wove the sparkle of their wit and humor, sentiment and satire. Every one who hears it would be willing to stop the action any time to exclaim, with little mental reservation, "This is the most enjoyable show I, too, was ever to."

London's public did not so exclaim when Gilbert and Sullivan staged "Ruddigore." Close on the heels of "Mikado," already fast climbing heights of fame, the "supernatural tale" of the witch's curse fell comparatively flat. It ran for something over 200 nights. Reviewers in 1887, when the chorus of professional bridesmaids were singing "Hail the Bridegroom, Hail the Bride," in New York City, for the first time in America, ascribed various reasons for the lukewarm shoulders that the English stalls and galleries turned toward the strange curse, which was the Murgatroyd heritage. But those reasons are not germane to this review, which concerns itself only with the pleasant task of recording facts about what amounted, for the majority of those who heard it, to a new Gilbert-Sullivan production.

## Modernity

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the piece is its modernity. It will never be too late for the hero to wave a flag over the heroine and inform the villain that any step toward her is at his peril. Nor will the time probably ever come when melodrama will not inspire travesty. The spectacle of a villain required by edict of his ancestors to commit at least one crime daily will be amusing as long as any one remembers a play whose villain was wicked below all saving grace. The professional bridesmaids are burlesque counterparts of those prancing ladies who file in and out of modern musical comedy. One thinks at once of the modern chorus man when these bridesmaids, addressing the "chorus of bucks and blades," sing: "Though honest and active  
They're most unattractive  
And awkward as awkward can be."

The antiphonal achievements of the modern chorus are travestied in that colloquy between Sir Despard Murgatroyd, just after he enters for the first time, the best bit of which jingles: "Sir D.—When in crime one is fully employed—  
Chorus—Like you—  
Sir D.—Your expression gets warped and destroyed—  
Chorus—It do."

Then the conductor of the modern newspaper column of wit and humor may well exude surprise when he finds that his consistent campaign against the improper use of "who" and "whom" is merely an echo of an argument between the Rose Maybird and Mad Margaret of Gilbert's making a generation ago.

## The Witty Music

And so "Ruddigore" gallops along from one bit of wise foolishness to another, and the music gallops with it. Opinions differ as to where this music ranks in the works of Sullivan. The present reviewer found it at least as enjoyable as any of the other scores. It rises highest, perhaps, in "The Ghosts' High-noon." Here the orchestra score, which was at all times adequately conducted by John McGhie, embellishes with uncanny effect the hollow theme which illustrates vividly all the weirdness which Gilbert expressed in the lyric. The maximum effect of this number was not realized on the first night. Although Mr. Watson with his booming bass was entirely equal to the solo part, the male chorus made of its work a sad jumble of incoherence.

The madrigal beginning "Where the Buds are blossoming" was done much more adequately and can be set down as the second highest light in the score, though some would ask this place for Margaret's ballad "To a Garden Full of Posies," or Hannah's ballad of the "Little Flower and the Great Oak Tree." These themes were finely sung by Miss Tracy and Miss Edwards. Sullivan runs wild in Robin's song proclaiming the advantages of self-advertisement. Mad Margaret's delightful burlesque of grand opera's frequent mad music, the hiddle-de-dee duet between Richard and Sir Despard, and the patter song, in the latter Gilbert and Sullivan, like true sportmen, turn the shafts of travesty on their own work:

This particularly rapid, unintelligible patter isn't generally heard, and if it is, it doesn't matter.

But it does matter. The Gilbert patter must be heard. It is almost as hard to listen to it when it is stammered as it must be to learn how to sing it intelligibly. It would be uncharitable, however, to deal out blame for failure to sing all the difficult

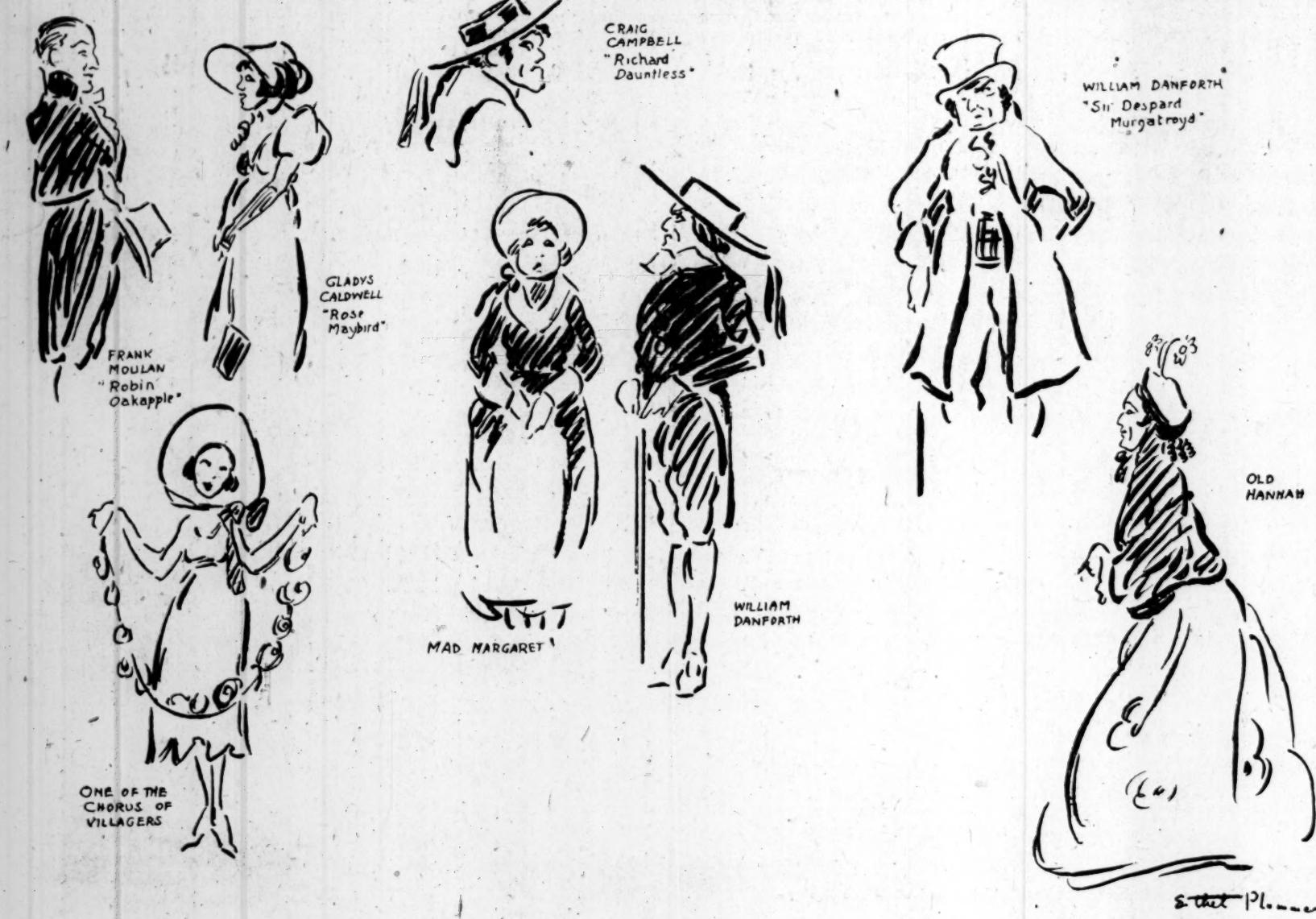
Gilbert lines clearly, when judgment is based on a first-night performance. More just is it to urge the director to impress every person on the stage with the fact that the whole piece is burlesque. Some of the characters do not realize this as much as others, and the result is an unbalanced performance.

For once William Danforth's tendency to over emphasis of travesty stands him in good stead. He seems the ideal actor for the wicked baronet, and he makes the sudden transition to remorseful piety graphic. Frank

long footlight suit, and he wears his habitual role in this instance with all his wonted drollery and ready facility in making comic capital out of situations that would be vastly embarrassing and embarrassing in actual existence.

Mr. Collier plays the part of a man who, to foster a pretense of prowess begun innocently enough, is introduced to a fashionable group of "horsey" people as a famous gentleman jockey of the west. In reality he is desperately shy of horses. But the girl he admires is an enthusiastic

First came a play in verse by Mr.



As the artist saw "Ruddigore"

medievalism. The drama gripped at once, though its quaintness moved a section of the audience to welcome laughter. This was regrettable, as such a play, to be fully effective, must be received with the sincerity with which it was written. The mirth obviously discomposed the actors, who, however, did extremely well. Mr. Ernest Thesiger as St. John was most impressive; and all the other players, including Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Felix Aylmer, George Hayes, and Miss Dorothy Stuart, all entered thoroughly into the spirit of their parts.

choose at random a few almost unknown to the Parisian public. In more general terms the plea is for a demand for Gordon Craig's ideal of a theater of beauty, beauty of line and word, and beauty of idea and execution.

The bourgeois triangle plot with its accessories copied from everyday life, though it is changed and aged. Gigantic spiders' webs, with huge spiders crawling and climbing about them, pervade the place; many mushrooms have sprung up on the hilltop, and we see others actually springing up. The Owl and his friends all look old and creaky. Mr. Willoughby Jones and his company are bent and bearded old men, and the poor Fairy Queen has shriveled up almost to normal proportions; but they still have to do their best to keep their antics going, and the fairies amused, with no success in either direction.

But when Uncle Taddy and the children come flying back, bringing Fifiella with them, all is changed in a twinkling. The fairies and their "entertainers" are released from their durance vile, and become young again more quickly than they had become old. In short, everything and everybody are "as they were" excepting Fifiella, who has been frozen by the East Wind. But a kiss from Uncle Taddy thaws the icy springs which flow forth in tears of joy. Then, apparently, she becomes a mortal, and Uncle Taddy's wife. Then Mary and Ollie go home.

And so did we of the audience, feeling that we had seen a thing of real beauty, for, so far as the production, scenery, and dresses are concerned, it would be difficult to imagine a more ideal representation, or one in better taste. It is beautiful with an artistic simplicity that a child can understand and appreciate, and does the producer, Basil Dean, and the designer, George W. Harris, the highest possible credit.

## "FIFIENELLA" AT THE SCALA, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Fifiella," by Harry-Jackson and Basil Dean, produced at the Scala Theater, London. The cast:

Fifiella ..... Miss Vera Lennox  
Ollie ..... Miss Betty Bolton  
Mary ..... Miss Primrose Morgan  
Mrs. Willoughby Jones ..... Miss Minnie Rayner

The Spirit of Dance ..... Miss Edna Maude  
The East Wind ..... Monsieur Wanda  
Uncle Taddy ..... Mr. Roy Royston  
Mr. Willoughby Jones ..... Mr. Roy Byford  
The Elf King ..... Mr. George Elton  
The Dream Merchant ..... Mr. Malcolm Keen  
The Owl ..... Mr. Forrester Harvey  
The Man in the Moon ..... Mr. Alfred Heather

LONDON, England—The authors, composers, designers and producers of "Fifiella," the new children's play at the Scala Theater, have set out to give the children and their elders an entertainment that will be an improvement upon the typical traditional pantomime, with its tawdry and insensuous splendor, impossible fairies and impossible clowns. The opening scene is a highly-colored and not altogether fair representation of a typical scene from a modern pantomime, with its terrible (not in any awe-inspiring sense) Demon King (Mr. Willoughby Jones), and still more revolting Fairy Queen (Mrs. Willoughby Jones). Of course all this over-drawing is obviously intentional, and done to heighten the contrast of what follows, but heightening a contrast does not always deepen a conviction. Pantomime in this case is apparently judged solely on its demerits, nothing is said or shown of its merits which are considerable, and of which one becomes, inversely, more and more convinced as "Fifiella" proceeds.

The vulgar opening is too much for three members of the audience, who rise in their seats and protest violently and publicly against it. They are a girl, a naval cadet, and a young man, who afterwards turn out to be three characters in the play—Mary, Ollie, and Uncle Taddy respectively. They invade the stage, and summon the real fairies to their aid. These little folk troop on to the stage from every part of the auditorium. The blatant beings "in possession" of a burlesque fairylane are banished by the invaders to the real country, and the audience along with them. In a few seconds we all find ourselves on "The Top of the Hill We All Know Well"—a hill-top in Fairylane.

The effect of the mist gradually rising and revealing this hilltop is beautiful, and the hilltop itself still more so. In the artistic staging and setting of this scene, the producers have more than justified their somewhat daring attitude. But, unfortunately, whilst the mist clears completely off the hilltop, it is never quite lifted from the story of "Fifiella," which is always a little vague and not to be compared with those fine old pantomime stories, "Cinderella," "Dick Whittington," and the rest.

As far as we could make it out through the mist, the story was as follows: Fifiella, the Queen of the Summer Fairies, is not allowed out in winter, but passes her time, dormouse-like, in a hole in "The Hill We All Know Well," where she is guarded by a wise-looking old owl with electric light eyes. But like a great many other wise folk, he is at once too introspective and farseeing to perceive what is going on at his feet. So that he does not see Fifiella emerge from her winter quarters, deceived by a passing ray of sunshine into the belief that summer has come at last. She dances with the sunshine and gets caught and carried away by the East Wind, no one knows whither. Her father, the Elf King, then appears upon the scene. Mary, Ollie, and Uncle Taddy have also appeared by this time, attended by their fairy companions, and bringing with them the terrible Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Jones and their blatant companions. The Elf King is, of course, furious at Fifiella's disappearance, and as a punishment, he condemns the Owl and all his subjects of the hilltop to be compelled to listen to the "unfunniness" and buffooneries of the Willoughby Jones company until Fifiella is found again. Incidentally, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Jones have to keep up their dreary performance all that time.

With the aid of The Man in the Moon, who has left his luna residence for the purpose, Mary, Ollie, and Uncle Taddy set off to find Fifiella; and it is hinted that Uncle Taddy's action in doing so is not altogether uninterested, for apparently Fifiella is a prototype of some one he has dreamed of or fallen in love with, or else some one is a prototype of Fifiella. It is all a little misty. At any rate, they are told by The Man in the Moon that they will probably find out all about her in the Land of Dreams, and conducted by him, they thither.

In the second act we find ourselves in the "House of the Dream Merchant." It is a most beautiful scene, and shortly scenes yet more beautiful are to take place upon a mimic stage within the stage, upon which we are shown in a series of exquisitely rendered pictures, all that has happened to Fifiella since her abduction by the East Wind. Some of these happenings are quite grim. At last things become so harrowing that Uncle Taddy and the children

can stand it no longer, and they invade the mimic stage and carry off Fifiella, back to her hilltop.

On our return to the Top of the Hill, to which, as before, we precede Uncle Taddy and his companions, we realize how long we have been away. Everything is changed and aged. Gigantic spiders' webs, with huge spiders crawling and climbing about them, pervade the place; many mushrooms have sprung up on the hilltop, and we see others actually springing up. The Owl and his friends all look old and creaky. Mr. Willoughby Jones and his company are bent and bearded old men, and the poor Fairy Queen has shriveled up almost to normal proportions; but they still have to do their best to keep their antics going, and the fairies amused, with no success in either direction.

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The scene is laid in that modern Arcadia, a country place on Long Island, where every one is wealthy and idles about, tending a flock of motor cars. A young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, are in difficulties because he will play the bassoon and she will talk golf. They have a butler who is learning "terpsichore" as he calls it—with the assistance of a phonograph. The Mitchells have several friends with good voices; and a host of acquaintances, all young ladies, who sing and dance above the average of musical comedy choruses. The only improbable element in the plot is the worry of the butler and the maid over the possibility of losing their places. That care has been banished from the lives of domestic servants.

The difficulties are sufficient to be entertaining—so much so, indeed, that one is in no hurry for the inevitable happy solution that will bring down the final curtain. Miss Marie Carroll, who will be remembered for her work in "Oh Boy!" is dainty and charming.

Even her baby-talk voice is a delight, for she is young and petite enough to make it sound plausible. Ned Sparks as Hanks, the lawyer, upholds worthily the traditions of the Dan Daly school of comedians, which took its rise back in "The Belle of New York" days, during New York's brownstone age. His gravity is never broken even among the loudest roars of laughter from the audience. And a word must be said for the skillful and graceful waltz-dance by Miss Evelyn Cavanaugh and her partner, Richard Dore. There were several good voices, particularly that of George Trabert.

Finally, mention should be made of the scenery, which is all in three real dimensions. It is, perhaps, an example of dramatic irony that the stage has at last discovered the third dimension just as Professor Einstein comes along to tell us that three dimensions are relatively not enough. No matter, the scenery is quite good in spite of the fact that the actual designs are blended from Urban and Maxfield Parrish. The third dimension compensated, in a measure, for the artist's following of external guides.

## PARIS AND THE NEW THEATER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a strange paradox that Paris, which is the undisputed art center of the world, is probably the most provincial of great cities over questions of theatrical art. Nor is this merely a phenomenon caused by the war. Before the war the same condition existed. Since the signing of the armistice, although there has been a popular revival of interest in the theater, this interest has not been accompanied by any evidence of a desire to see other than French plays. The conventional triangle still holds the stage almost as the sole dramatic criticism and interpretation of life.

The two figures of the French stage who have striven to alter this state of affairs, Antoine and Copeau, have ceased to be effective for the time being. Antoine no longer has a theater and Copeau has been scattering his energy elsewhere. There is no public in any great city as unfamiliar with the new movements of the theater as the Parisian.

This is all the more strange when it is remembered that the general level of acting is better in Paris than in London or New York. Nowhere can one see more skillful and natural interpretation of a play nor such an excellence of acting throughout a whole cast, and coupled with this artistic power in acting is a wit or cleverness in dialogue writing which seems to be a common heritage of all the principal dramatists. All the details necessary for a real drama are present; what is lacking is the selection of new material on the part of the dramatists and an interest among the public toward foreign plays, toward novel medium of expression.

There are, nevertheless, beginning to be signs of revolt, particularly among the younger critics, against the false conservatism of the French stage. There is a growing demand for the recognition of the independence of the creative spirit and acknowledgement that in dramatic art it is a mistake to try to stand alone. As Mr. Lenormand has put it, "a country which isolates itself for the exclusive contemplation of its own intellectual products, which timidly closes its mind to the stimulation of foreign thought, ceases to participate in the life of its own age." The dramatic capital of the world has been, in short, Moscow and Paris.

The Parisian public, however, still labor under the impression that the famous writers for the French stage are the first dramatists of the day. They are unaware that the conventionalized, almost standardized, well-made plots of their authors are survivals of a by-gone dramatic epoch; that such plays are smiled at by the men who are, in other countries, building the theater of tomorrow.

One proof of the isolation of the French stage is found in the fact that adaptations of French plays are becoming rare upon the English-speaking stage, although but a few years have passed since it fed very largely upon such fare. The critics are pleading for a European consciousness among French audiences, for a recognition of dramatists like Tolstoy, Shaw, Strindberg, and Claudel, to



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Hoover

READERS of American newspapers do not need to be told that the mention of Herbert C. Hoover as a possible candidate for the position of President of the United States in the election of next November is bringing up wholly new considerations with respect to such a candidacy. For one thing, it raises the question whether this country is yet ready to choose its chief executive on the basis of his fitness irrespective of partisan affiliation. No President yet chosen has been without his distinct leanings toward one party or another, and the nomination, as a matter of course, must be accomplished through party machinery of some sort. But Mr. Hoover is not a party man. At least, he has never so far identified himself either as a Republican or as a Democrat that the political spokesmen of either of those parties have yet been ready to acclaim him brother, and any particular expressions of a nature to establish his political identity have pointed as fairly toward one camp as toward the other. As evidence of his Republicanism, about all that is definite, thus far, is the statement that he voted for McKinley in 1896, and that he contributed to an anti-Tammany campaign fund in 1914. There is also the statement of Mr. Hoover's close friend, Julius H. Barnes, himself a Republican, and a director of the United States Grain Corporation, who told the wholesale dry goods men, at their dinner in New York the other night, that Mr. Hoover was a Republican. But Mr. Barnes qualified this denomination with the word "progressive," a word that has not yet clearly identified itself with the Republican sentiment that seems likely to be dominant in the campaign now opening. As showing Mr. Hoover's leanings toward the Democratic side stress is being laid upon his action in the last congressional election in advocating united support for the President. But his letter at that time referred specifically to the period of the war, the negotiation of peace, and the direction of rehabilitation, and it made no mention of any political party.

This indeterminateness with respect to Mr. Hoover's party affiliations is, of course, the very thing to make the straight-out party men shy away from him. The aversion is more pronounced upon the Republican side than upon the Democratic. The argument of events, politically, is that this is a Republican year, and that there is no reason why the chief prize should go to one outside the fold. Readier acceptance on the Democratic side may be explained by the possible expediency of staking a doubtful success on Mr. Hoover's personal appeal rather than to venture a less well-known candidate, of unquestionable party standing. Thus it is already being confidently asserted that Mr. Hoover has no chance of obtaining the Republican nomination at Chicago, while speculation is busy with the chances of his election if the Democrats should take him up, later, at San Francisco. The Democrats have the advantage of position. They will have the chance to see what the Republicans do with the Hoover proposition before being called upon themselves to decide it. At least, they will if Mr. Hoover's friends persist in the idea of presenting his name at Chicago, a course which could hardly harm his chances if he continues to appear as a non-partisan aspirant, and which might be expected, in that event, to benefit him by just the added publicity thereby insured.

On the basis of the present prognostications, then, with the Republicans naming a strict party man, presumably of conservative cast, and Mr. Hoover nominated by the Democrats, the contest would appear to come nearer to testing the force of the partisan consideration with respect to presidential candidates than any other in the American series. Mr. Hoover will appear as a type wholly new to these contests. In a way, he will carry farther the new tendency toward the more distinctively intellectual type of candidate exemplified in President Wilson. Where the Wilson intellect had leaned more to the realm of theory, however, the Hoover mind has been conspicuously concerned in practice; and as a trained engineer, a technically expert manager of large affairs, Mr. Hoover, as president, would be unique in a list which has included, so far, only two tailors, two farmers, two soldiers, and one educator, but a score or more of lawyers. He would be a novelty, also, in representing, as a degree-holder, a university in the section of the country lying west of the Mississippi, and in hailing from a state farther west than Illinois. Against the fact that no successful candidate for the presidency has ever yet arisen in the far west, however, must be offset the fact that it was the votes of the far west and south which, in the case of Mr. Wilson's second election, proved for the first time sufficient to place their man in office in spite of the adverse vote of the financial centers of the eastern seaboard. That a president could be elected without the votes of New York was the unexpected development in the last election. And the discovery of that day lends interest to the possibility that the coming contest may seat a candidate virtually on the non-partisan basis.

From the popular standpoint there is hardly likely to be objection to such procedure. So far as partisanship has been conspicuous in recent governmental activities, it has blocked rather than aided the accomplishment of the popular will. And if partisanship of old has meant a notable divergency of public programs or policies, that divergency has tended to become less distinct in recent times. As the great problems of the country have become economic rather than political, party platforms have differed rather in language than in real purport. They have failed too often to present the real issues. In both of the chief parties, in fact, the real issue has been the measure of control that could be secured by special interests, working through the machinery and nomenclature of party, to be sure, but careless of actual partisan considerations so long as their special ends could be made secure. So far as the rank and file of voters are concerned, therefore, Mr. Hoover's lack of partisan standing

is likely to count less than whatever relation his candidacy bears to the efforts of special interests to influence the government. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that the definite championship of Mr. Hoover as a candidate has given force and direction to the discussion of presidential possibilities, and it is clear that the unusual qualifications involved in an international professional experience such as his will help to stimulate a new study of the duties of the presidency and a careful estimate of the requirements of that office in the light of impending conditions.

### The Military Juntas in Spain

Few questions in Spain are more typically Spanish than the question of the military juntas, which is, at the present time, setting the whole country by the ears. These juntas were first formed something over two years ago, and are, in effect, what they are frequently described as being, namely, military soviets. They are, however, composed entirely of officers, and their professed object is the very reverse of the professed object of the Bolshevik organizations. Standing aghast at the spread of democratic ideas in Europe, and greatly concerned lest any of them should really succeed in surmounting the Pyrenees, the military juntas are determined to stem the tide, and, if necessary, to rule Spain by a military autocracy. Since their first inception, they have gained rapidly in influence and power. It was the unwarrantable interference of the military juntas last spring, and the claim they then set up to dictate to the government, which brought about the sudden resignation of the Count de Romanones; and since that time they have apparently been intrenching themselves so firmly that, today, they are literally the supreme governing body in the army.

The extent of their present claim was shown very clearly, a short time ago, when the officers of a certain regiment, evidently disapproving of the whole system, refused to comply with certain demands made upon them by the junta. Three times these officers were upheld in their attitude by a specially appointed court of honor, but each time the junta demanded a new trial. In the end, a court of honor amenable to the wishes of the junta was secured. The officers were expelled from the army, and in reply to questions as to why they should be expelled they were told that this was the time for obedience and not for asking questions.

The matter attracted a great deal of attention, and at last, after much heated discussion, on all hands, was brought up in the Cortes. Marcelino Domingo, the Barcelona Republican, asked the Cortes to declare that the juntas were illegal, and introduced a formal motion to that effect. He and his friends, he said, were no unconditional supporters of the Constitution, for they believed that it ought to be reformed; but until it was reformed, they intended to support it, for the simple reason that it was the only guarantee they had. The juntas were anarchical and unconstitutional, and yet they did not aim to break up the Constitution, but simply to override it in fact, whilst retaining it in theory. In spite of all that Mr. Domingo could do, however, and all that the Count de Romanones and many other prominent men could do, the government, in the person of the War Minister, supported by that strange reactionary of reactionaries, Mr. La Cierva, remained firmly on the side of the juntas. In the end, when the formal motion on the matter came to the vote, the majority of the members solved the problem in a truly Spanish fashion:

In ones and twos, they slipped away,  
And left who might to win the day.

The motion was defeated by 72 votes to 11, and there, for the present, the matter rests.

### "My Friend, Mr. Millerand"

THERE was something peculiarly in keeping with all he has accomplished, and his manner of accomplishing it, in the way Mr. Clemenceau withdrew, the other day, from the deliberations of the Supreme Council in Paris. The scene was the private office of the French Foreign Minister, in the great building on the Quai d'Orsay. The Supreme Council was about to adjourn for the day, but, before it did so, Mr. Lloyd George asked that a special statement might be entered on the minutes. It was a simple tribute to George Clemenceau and his work, a grateful acknowledgment of the "dignity, impartiality, and wisdom" with which he had presided over the meetings of the Council, an expression of "unalterable esteem," and a recognition of how Mr. Clemenceau might view, from the calm of his retirement, the fruit of his incomparable work "for the glory of France" and "the renewal of the prosperity of the world."

Mr. Clemenceau made reply. From first to last, it contained no word of regret. With a curious insight, begotten, no doubt, of long experience, he disclaimed the idea that he had ever presided over the meetings of the council. "They were not," he said simply, "presided over. We exchanged thoughts." And then he went on to urge a continuance of that unity which had hitherto characterized their work. It might not be easy. Unity in the thick of battle, when each one was actuated by a single purpose, was not difficult to obtain. Unity in the council chamber, where the fruits of victory were to be apportioned, was another question. Nevertheless, it could and should be secured, and, what was more, it should endure between the nations represented on the council, long after the council had dissolved. He earnestly hoped it might be so. He would not contemplate any other prospect, and he knew that his successor in the premiership and at the Foreign Office agreed with him.

So the Tiger "handed over." "I know," he said, as he took leave of the council, "the sentiments of my friend, Mr. Millerand. I know that he, as I, am convinced that an alliance for a lasting understanding must be maintained between all the peoples represented here."

### The Plumage Bill Group

"THAT it is eminently desirable that all practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the traffic in feathers of those species of wild birds which

are now destroyed merely for their plumage, and that the only thoroughly satisfactory method of attaining this end is to secure an international agreement by which the importation of such feathers will be prohibited by all civilized countries, except when they are introduced for bona fide scientific purposes." Such was the concluding recommendation of the recently issued report on the working of the Wild Birds Protection Act in Great Britain.

It is with a view to forwarding legislation somewhat along these lines that a body known as the Plumage Bill Group has recently been formed in London. A government bill on the matter is, of course, already promised, but the intention of the new group is to make assurance doubly sure. The group is well aware of the efforts that may be made by interested parties to bring about the indefinite shelving of such a measure; also how, even if it is brought up, it is liable, unless stoutly supported, to be "weakened by traders' amendments." The Plumage Bill Group is setting itself the task of "seeing the thing through," of keeping the matter constantly before the public and the members of Parliament until the Plumage Bill shall have become the Plumage Act.

Such an effort is worthy of all support. When the secretary of the new group speaks, as he does in a recent letter to *The Nation*, in London, of "the barbarities of the plumage trade," he is not using at all exaggerated language. The traffic does entail barbarities; whilst the wearing of feathers for personal adornment, which is the object of the traffic, is, of course, to say nothing worse of it, a purely barbarous custom, on a level considerably inferior to woad and nose rings:

### Magellan and the Way to Luxuries

MAGELLAN is a name that rises with quadricentennial significance in this year of grace 1920. Four hundred years ago, come August, the ships of that dauntless navigator found and traversed the long-sought passage from the eastern to the western ocean, and later headed away northwesterly to those Indies which were, in truth, the object of the earlier explorers down to the day of Columbus. No doubt there will be some official observance of the anniversary. Certainly there is reason for it, since the name of Magellan, preserved to moderns only through meager historical reference and the designation of that strait at the extremity of South America through which he sailed, carries through all time the significance, not of a New World like that of Columbus, perhaps, but of the proven unity of the Old World and the New. Magellan, unfortunately, did not himself complete the first circumnavigation of the globe, but it was his ship that accomplished the momentous feat, and by his personal direction so far as involved any new and untried course. Perhaps any commemoration of this voyage of circumnavigation should be delayed until two years hence, the anniversary of its completion; it may be enough to center the honors this year upon the voyager as discoverer of the Strait of Magellan. But it is not too soon to be reading the achievements of this stout-hearted mariner, or to be revaluing some of the effects of his epoch-making journey.

For some of these effects you must go back into the early days of América, the days of achieved affluence of the Spanish conquerors in old Mexico, and old Peru. Thanks to Magellan's voyage, a way was opened to these new-old communities from the Far East, and to them, almost more than to Old Spain, flowed in the "wealth of the Indies," not in the form of gold, which indeed would have been a drug in the market there, but in the form of rich fabrics such as the Spaniards of Mexico and Peru well loved to wear and for which they were only too glad to exchange some of the gold and silver which was then coming to them in abundance through their conquests. A writer in the *Hispanic-American Review*, of Washington, takes us back to those days, quoting von Humboldt and others to show us the Mexico of those early days in terms of luxury and display. "Both men and women are excessive in their apparel, using more silks than stuffs of cloths." "Coaches rolled back and forth each afternoon in the Alameda, full of gallants, ladies, citizens, to see and to be seen, to court and be courted," and they "spare no silver, nor precious stones, nor cloth of gold, nor the best silks from China, to enrich them." In the shops of that early time, too, "a man's eyes may behold in less than an hour many millions' worth of gold, silver, pearls, and jewels." All this, let us say, a hundred years or more after Magellan's first ship had made its voyage from Seville to Seville by way of America and the East.

Manila was the great center of this eastern trade. The merchants of the Philippine capital were the middlemen for the "consumer classes" of old Mexico and Peru. Through them those Spanish-Americans bought Chinese silks, calicos, and muslins, while the cottons of Luzon or India served for the clothing that Spanish law or convention forced upon the natives under Spanish sway, particularly those of the torrid lowlands in the coastal districts. There were profiteers in those days, it appears, men of wealth in Mexico or Peru who short-circuited the Manila middlemen by sending their own agents to the Manila market, where, buying direct, they could "save one profit" for their American principals, without in any degree cutting the "price to the consumer." That this trade began very early is to be inferred from imperial decrees of 1603, or thereabouts, calculated to restrict the operations of the Mexicans and Peruvians to their own shores. And a curious likeness to modern trade restrictions is to be seen in the effort of Old Spain, in the same period, to shut out Far Eastern goods from Peru as a means of retaining for the Spanish Peninsula a monopoly of the supply of whatever manufactures that wealthy province might require. Even more than would be possible today, however, Peru found a way to get around the restrictions of the mother country, and the Street of the Merchants, in the Lima of 1602, could boast of proprietors who were even then millionaires, while the people of this great viceroyalty were described to the King as "living most luxuriously," with "the gala dresses and clothes of the women so many and so excessive that in no other kingdom in the world are found such."

Bonanza times in Potosí, the real silver city of the Andean realm, like the modern bonanza of war profits, had their sign in lavish spending. "Spaniards here," says an early writer, "are very profuse in their clothing and equipage, and affect to wear the most costly things that can be purchased."

So it was that, when Magellan found the pathway around the world, he opened routes for those traders who, lawfully or in spite of law, first brought the rich products of the Far East to be the measure of luxurious living in the Americas.

### Notes and Comments

THE love of Dickens for the England of stagecoach days is apparent and well known. Dickens himself belonged to it as its days were drawing to a close, but somehow it is surprising to find him so very much of the period as a description of the clothes he wore in the full light of day in the year 1848 shows him to have been: sky-blue coat with red cuffs, green waistcoat embroidered with gold flowers, a scarlet tie, and an enormous "button-hole" of flowers. This is the Dickens of the period of the MacLise portrait in *Foster's Life* (Vol. I)—a surprising vision indeed! But with fashions in men's clothes going as they are, Piccadilly, one of these days, may quite well afford something at any rate approaching this peacock gorgeousness.

ANY method of road repairing that does away with the detour will be welcome to motorists, and such a method has perhaps been found, with the additional advantage of making finished roads on which motorists will travel more safely than before. The idea, as set forth in the *Municipal Journal and Public Works*, appears simple and promising enough to come into general use; in some places it has been adopted in part already, where the road has been repaired one-half at a time while traffic continued on the other half. The objection has been made that this results in a weakness along the center of the finished road where the two parts join; and the writer meets the objection by asking why each side should not be treated as a separate road, constructed against a permanent, slightly raised line of stone, concrete, or brick laid between them. Experience, it is said, has shown that where a center line mark is visible along a road motorists drive more carefully. If that is so, the permanent dividing line would be a valuable feature.

THE extraordinary increase in the world's traffic since the war has been felt by none more seriously than by the cable companies. Inadequate is writ large on a capacity which sufficed in pre-war days. The public at the four corners of the world has, of course, been the main sufferer, but relief is now at hand, or so far at hand as shortage of labor complicated by sundry strikes permits of. The Eastern Telegraph Company, for one, announces the completion of the laying of the first section of a new fast-speed cable between Great Britain and the Far East. The Western Telegraph Company has 1000 nautical miles of cable on order for renewing sections between Ascension and Rio de Janeiro. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company has made arrangements for a new cable between Madras and Singapore. These are but three of the world's cable companies, but the impetus which is moving them is general, the need being world-wide.

THAT there will before long be new coins circulating in the United States to meet new conditions of everyday buying and selling seems highly probable; at any rate such is the reported opinion of several financial editors, and bills have been introduced in Congress calling for the coinage of two-cent and fifteen-cent pieces. One hears also that articles one purchases are often marked at a price which includes the half-cent which no American can produce from his pocket, and which thus goes, in a simple, matter-of-course, don't-mention-it sort of way to add a whole cent to the tradesman's till because he has no half-cent to make change. From 1792 to 1857, one learns from *The Straus Investors Magazine*, an American went shopping with a half-cent adding its modest note to the jingling of small change in his pocket; but this half-cent was heavier than a modern twenty-five-cent piece. Nevertheless, the Congressman who has introduced the bills referred to seems to have overlooked that half-cent emergency which the tradesman so commonly settles to his own advantage.

A LONG and important task is seen nearing completion in the report that in about three years the New Oxford Dictionary will be finished. The collection of material for the dictionary began in 1857, when a committee was appointed by the Philological Society in London to collect words unregistered in existing dictionaries, and the "A" section was published in 1881. The dictionary now extends to between 14,000 and 15,000 pages, and enumerates some 400,000 words, the meanings of which it illustrates by about 1,500,000 quotations; only one volume is needed, it appears, to complete it, and this is partly prepared. One may accept as impartial and without even a natural touch of exaggeration, though it appears in the Oxford University Press itself, Mr. R. W. Chapman's statement that "the editors and staff always go to the root of the matter in exploring the history and use of words." So deep they go, indeed, that they have caught the word "syllabus" as one that has no right in the language at all, having dodged in through a long-ago error made in reading a Greek manuscript.

THAT the war should have an after effect in improving letter-writing in business offices is hardly a result that would have been thought of beforehand, but such a result, says a writer in *The Iron Age*, has come of the letter-writing done by thousands of young Americans as officers in the army and navy. Various sins of commission and omission that were to be found in business correspondence are ruled out in the letter-writing practice of the army and navy. "Ambiguity, omission of essential details, untranslatable signatures, lack of friendly personal touch, roughness of diction, omission of inclosures" are quoted as being some of them.